

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

MANY CANDIDATES APPEAR FOR VACANCY ON HIGHWAY BOARD

Governor Foss Has Under Consideration the Names of a Dozen Who Are Ready to Succeed Mr. Parker

MAY BE NAMED SOON

William H. O'Brien, Mayor Shea of Quincy and W. E. McClintock of Chelsea Among Those Mentioned

Contest for the vacancy on the highway commission caused by the resignation of Chairman Harold D. Parker is said at the State House to be assuming proportions second only to that for membership on the new Boston harbor dock board.

A dozen candidates for the highway berth have been under consideration by the Governor for some time and many politicians expect that the fortunate one will be made known at the executive council meeting next Wednesday.

In Democratic political circles it is reported that the Governor has already picked William H. O'Brien, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union to succeed Chairman Parker. Some of Mr. O'Brien's friends declare that the Governor has informed Mr. O'Brien that he will receive the appointment.

Mr. O'Brien has served in the House of Representatives from ward 16, Boston, and is regarded as well informed on telegraph and telephone questions. The highway commission has general supervision over the telegraph and telephone service of the state.

The name of George E. Stuart, deputy street commissioner of Newton, has been sent to the Governor as a candidate for the position. Mr. Stuart has been 34 years in the service of Newton. He is a charter member of the Massachusetts Highway Association, a past director and its president in 1910.

A number of leading business men of Boston and Quincy have endorsed Mayor William T. Shea of Quincy for the berth. Mr. Shea is said by his supporters to have had long experience in contracting for street work and in the construction of public highways.

William E. McClintock, former chairman of the Chelsea board of control, is said to be endorsed by many automobile men of the state. Mr. McClintock has had previous service on the highway commission, and is considered by many a practical road engineer.

Strong endorsement by business men of Boston has been given to the candidacy of E. S. Larned of Boston, building engineer and New England manager for the United Building Material Company.

A Worcester delegation of business men is supporting James E. McGovern of that city.

Political friends of James W. Synan of Pittsfield, former chairman of the Democratic state committee and one of the Democratic leaders in the central part of the state, have rallied to his support and urged his appointment as highway commissioner.

Chairman Parker's resignation was sent to the Governor Nov. 1. The chairmanship of the highway commission carries with it a yearly salary of \$5000, the term of office being for three years.

BANK EXAMINER IS PROMOTED

ALBANY, N. Y.—State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl has designated Bank Examiner A. T. Campbell to have charge of the metropolitan district, with headquarters in New York, and has increased his pay from \$16 to \$18 a day when employed.

UNKNOWN SCHOONER SINKS

CHATHAM, Mass.—Another unknown schooner sank off the Handkerchief shoal in last night's gale. Nothing is known of the fate of the men on board but it is possible that they may have reached the Handkerchief lightship in their boat.

CORNELL AGAIN WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Brilliant Quarterback Who Leads Blue Eleven Against Crimson Today

All-American Player Who Leads Crimson Against Famous Blue



CAPT. ARTHUR HOWE '12
Yale varsity football team



CAPT. ROBERT T. FISHER '12
Harvard varsity football team

CHINESE WILL TAKE U. S. AND ENGLAND AS MODELS IN REPUBLIC

CHRISTIANITY'S PART IN JAPAN AWAKENING TOLD IN CONFERENCE

By the United Press

LONDON—United States and England will furnish the models on which Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Chinese reconstructionists, will pattern the proposed Chinese republic. The Courier d'Europe today publishes a description of this republic prepared for it by the Chinese liberal spokesman, just prior to his sailing for Shanghai.

"State's rights, as carried out in the United States," said Sun Yat Sen, "will be the basic principle of the Chinese federal republic. It is probable that our systems of elections and change of administration will be based on the English ideas of recalling the government when it is out of harmony with the ideas of the people."

"China has broken beyond repair the shackles of despotism and the work of reconstruction already is under way. The men foremost in this work are those educated in the big universities of America and England and, as a result, we are enjoying foreign confidence to a almost unprecedented degree."

By the United Press

SHANGHAI—Fighting is still going on at Hankow, according to messages received here today.

A Standard Oil Company tank on the outskirts of Hankow was set on fire by the cannonading from the rebel gunboats and nearly the whole plant was destroyed.

Unconfirmed reports have been received of the slaying by natives near Zan-fu of a representative of the British-American Tobacco Company.

MR. IVES REVIEWS INVESTIGATION INTO EXPRESS BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Testimony purporting to show that express rates are exorbitant was resumed today at the investigation of express companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RULE FOR AD

Summarizing developments to date, D. O. Ives, traffic expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says:

"The opening witnesses have pointed out that the rights of shippers are habitually disregarded and that to an alarming extent the express companies have sought to evade their duties as common carriers. The following instances put in evidence are thoroughly typical of some of the practices complained of:

"First—The case of express receipts filled out by shippers with valuation of \$150 given in the receipts; receipts stamped 'Value asked and not given,' for purpose of making effective the clause in the receipts limiting valuation to \$50 in case of claim. Second—Right

(Continued on page seven, column three)

PROBATE OF WILL AFFIRMED

The Massachusetts supreme judicial court handed down decree Friday to the probate court, following a decision of Judge Morton of the court, that the decree of the probate court of Suffolk county, admitting the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to probate is affirmed and the case is remanded to the probate court for such further proceedings as may be necessary.

Before the full bench of the supreme judicial court Friday afternoon, Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of Mrs. Eddy, through his counsel, Samuel J. Elder, attempted to prevent C. F. Libbie & Co., book auctioneers, from publishing, printing and selling at auction certain letters written by Mrs. Eddy to a cousin. A justice sitting in equity enjoined the defendants when the sale was attempted and the questions of law presented to the full court are: Whether there is any literary property to be protected in these letters; whether, as the letters are not marked "confidential," any right of privacy has been invaded and therefore whether right to an injunction exists; and whether the right Mrs. Eddy might have had in her lifetime to restrain the publication of these letters has passed to her executor. The decision was re-

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These two traits as sought for in the Monitor are worthy the attention of your "upright neighbor"

Pass him a copy to see for himself

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
To United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

Harvard Eleven Lines Up Against Yale

CHEERING THOUSANDS FILL STADIUM AS THE CRIMSON AND THE BLUE TAKE FIELD FOR DECISIVE GAME

Visiting Players Win Toss and Contest Begins With Gardner in Place of Potter at Quarterback for Harvard and Philbin at Fullback

HARVARD GETS THE KICKOFF

Periods.....	1	2	3	4	Total
HARVARD	0				
YALE	0				

MORE THAN 20,000 PERSONS FLOCK INTO CITY BY RAILROADS

Twelve special trains over the New York, New Haven & Hartford and extra service on all the railroads terminating in Boston brought more than 20,000 persons from all over New England into the city this morning. These augmented the crowds that arrived in Boston yesterday and filled all the down-town hotels to overflowing.

The crowds were astir early this morning, and by the middle of the forenoon all the avenues of travel toward Cambridge were gay with parties of enthusiastic supporters of the Blue and the Crimson. Banners and arm bands were in evidence, proclaiming the sympathies of the wearers. Expressions of delight over the perfect football weather were heard on every side, and the tang in the air made every face glow.

By trolley, automobile, on foot and in trains they went to the Stadium. The crowd at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets this noon was so great that traffic was almost suspended, and

(Continued on page seven, column six)

FENWAY COURT TO OPEN MONDAY

Fenway Court, Mrs. John L. Gardner's palace, will be opened to the public perhaps for the last time on Monday from 12 to 3 p. m. The tickets for this event are limited to 300 and may be secured at the Herrick Ticket Agency on Boylston street.

Unusual interest centers in the event from the fact that there has been a rearrangement of the priceless objects of art. Among the most prominent changes is the rehanging of Mrs. Gardner's portrait, painted by John S. Sargent, which has been restored to favor in place of her portrait by Andreas Dorn.

VOTES FOR A NEW WELFARE BRANCH OF CIVIC LEAGUE

A resolution favoring the organization of a Massachusetts and Rhode Island branch of the welfare department of the National Civic League was unanimously passed at the close of department meeting in the Tuilleries yesterday afternoon, at which the national president, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, was present.

Mrs. Hammond has been eager to establish such a branch for some time. A committee was appointed to report on the matter at a future meeting and includes Mrs. Nathaniel P. Kidder, Mrs. George Agassiz, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Miss Ida Mason, Miss Louise P. Longy, Mrs. Edward F. Green and Mrs. Edward F. A. Flather.



MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

First period—Harvard 0, Yale 0.

STADIUM—Soldiers field—On a gridiron lightning fast, Yale met Harvard in the thirty-second annual football game today.

Beneath a cloudless sky, the teams opposed each other in what was expected to be one of the greatest gridiron contests of the year. Forty thousand people crowded into the great Stadium. The field was in perfect shape. Tons of straw and canvas had protected the ground. The ground was not frozen and was sufficiently soft to give the players firm footing. The wind favored neither team in a kicking duel, blowing straight across the gridiron.

The Yale supporters, accompanied by three military bands, occupied the south stand, while the Harvard contingent packed the northern end of the Stadium. The street car facilities were hard pressed to handle the crowds and the people were late in finding their way to their seats.

At 1:40 the Stadium was only half filled, though the bridges leading to the amphitheater and streets converging at the gridiron were crowded with people who had been compelled to walk. Not a ticket was to be had from official sources and speculators were demanding \$60 for two seats together.

Many came in automobiles, and the field outside of the stadium presented a wonderful sight, with cars of all sizes and styles parked there waiting for the finish of the game.

Not only are both teams confident of winning the game, but the supporters of the Crimson and those of the Blue are just as confident. That it will be a great battle is freely admitted by both sides and while the general public is, as usual, favoring Yale to win, some of those who have seen both teams in their preliminary work are inclined to favor Harvard, especially if Potter and Felton should be able to play the entire game in their old-time form.

It was announced that Gardner would play quarter for Harvard instead of Potter.

The Harvard squad appeared on the field at 1:51, followed by the Blue, and both teams went through much preliminary practise, in which punting was the feature. Philbin played fullback for Yale in their old-time form.

FIRST PERIOD

Yale won the toss, choosing to defend the east goal.

Smith kicked off for Harvard, sending ball to Gallauer, who took Paul's place at right tackle for Yale. Gallauer dropped the ball but recovered it on Yale's 30-yard line. On a fake kick, Howe circled left end for 12 yards. Howe punted to Harvard's 40-yard line, where the Crimson fumbled. Francis recovered the ball for Yale on Harvard's 17-yard line.

Philbin gained three yards. Philbin gained four more through left tackle and it was Yale's ball on Harvard's 10 yard line. Here Howe dropped back for an attempted field goal from the 20 yard line. Ketcham's pass was low and Howe fumbled, Harvard recovering the ball on his own 16 yard line.

McDevitt was offside and Yale was penalized five yards. Felton kicked to Howe, who was thrown on Yale's 54-yard line. Philbin gained five yards on a mass play through center. Philbin failed to gain around left end. Howe kicked to Campbell, who brought the ball back to Harvard's 26-yard line. Felton kicked to Howe, who was thrown on Harvard's 50-yard line.

Yale was penalized 15 yards for interference and the ball was to Harvard on her 38-yard line. Wendell gained one yard. Felton kicked to Howe, who fumbled, recovered, and ran out of bounds on Yale's 38-yard line.

Spalding was thrown for a five-yard loss in attempting to skirt left end.

Howe kicked to Campbell, who brought the ball back exactly to midfield. Campbell skirted Yale's right end for five yards and then Felton kicked to Howe on Yale's 10-yard line. Yale kicked to center of field. Campbell gained five yards through center. Paul replaced Gallauer at right tackle for Yale.

For a delayed signal Harvard was penalized 5 yards. Felton kicked to Yale's 5-yard line, where Smith kicked to Howe, who was thrown on Harvard's 50-yard line.

Y. M. C. A. SEEKING 20 MEN FOR CHINA

NEW YORK—An appeal for 20 men to go to China was made at the forty-fifth annual reception and dinner of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America at the Waldorf Astoria Thursday night. At this dinner were guests who, in the aggregate, spend \$600,000 a year in helping other men and boys.

It was reported that 10,000 sailors had been turned away from the Brooklyn Association building for lack of room and that at Fortress Monroe 20,000 could not be accommodated. Through the generosity of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Association buildings for negroes are to be erected in Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Washington, Atlanta and Indianapolis.

TENTATIVE PLAYGROUND SITES
The park department has notified Mayor Fitzgerald that it has selected two tentative sites for a new playground, one at the rear of 489 Tremont street and the other on Hallet street.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK

The Supply Man

EVERY big business concern buys enormous quantities of supplies in the course of a year—raw materials, equipment, tools, machinery and other physical property needed in making its products or rendering service.

The first man concerned with supplies is the purchasing agent usually. He receives specifications from those in charge of manufacturing or operating, obtains prices, makes tests and comparisons of quality, places his orders, and sees that deliveries are made on time. There are many chances for economies in purchasing.

When the supplies come to the company, however, they pass into the keeping of another man who has even wider opportunities to save money, and who deals with even greater complexities than the purchasing agent. This is the supply man, who receives the stuff, stores it, and distributes it to the best advantage.

A place for everything and everything in its place becomes something more than a proverb in his work. Supplies are endlessly diversified in their nature these days. Glass lamp chimneys and steel rails have to be dealt with together, and dynamite, matches and gasoline handled by the same system. The supply-room of even a moderate-size factory may deal with many hundred items, while that of a railroad system assumes formidable proportions.

The supply man must lay out materials so that everything is instantly available, and in many cases carry them so that each section of the business can be taken care of individually. Time and space complicate matters, for the factory may have several widely-separated branch plants drawing upon him from different directions, and will send repair men or erecting gangs on the road to draw upon him as an unfailing and universal provider of everything from a screw-driver to a carload of cement. Transportation and public service companies, in their very nature, have to be served from supply depots in different localities.

To harmonize all this activity takes rigid system. But the supply man who understands his business does not stop with the mere meeting of diversified requisitions for the material in his charge. He makes his department an important economizer for the company.

Supplies cost tens of thousands of dollars yearly. Every dollar of the company's capital is usually needed in more than one section of the business, and must work to the best advantage. It would be the easiest thing in the world to bury money in superfluous supplies and keep it idle. So the first concern of the supply man is to watch his stocks and keep everything down to the lowest point consistent with safety. Elaborate records are therefore a necessity, and the supply department is apt to know at the close of each day just

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., second Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., first Symphony piano-forte fund concert, Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."
COLONIAL—"The Slim Princess."
HOLLIS—Maud Adams in "Chanticleer."
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."
PARK—"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Pomander Walk."
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."
TREMONT—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTRAL—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIERS—"Party Tills the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DALY'S—Miss Viola Allen.
EMPIRE—"The Spanish Gypsy."
GAUTIER—"Uncle Sam."
GLOBE—"Three Romeos."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HEART—"The Spanish Gypsy."
HUDSON—Miss Helen Ware.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
LYRIC—The Drama Players.
MANHATTAN—Southern and Marlowe.
MAINE—"The Quaker Girl."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Book Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchanted."
PARK—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK'S—"Distress."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
COFFEE ALLEY—"Where Do You Live?"
CORT—"Men of the House."
GRAND—"Everywoman."
LA SALLE—"Louisian Lou."
LYRIC—"A Man Thinks."
MCVICKERS—"Way Down East."
OPERA—Louise Dresser.
POWER—Helen Gertrude, Sylvia.
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

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Harvard-Yale, West Point-Annapolis and Chicago-Wisconsin Will Attract World-Wide Interest

NO TITLES AT STAKE

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY

Annapolis vs. West Point. Antioch vs. Muskingum. Brown vs. Trinity. Bucknell vs. Heidelberg. Bucknell vs. Haverford. Colgate vs. Johns Hopkins. Case vs. Wooster. Chicago vs. Wisconsin. Cincinnati vs. Wittenburg. Cornell vs. Dartmouth. Dickinson vs. Delaware. Eastern vs. Rock Hill. Gallaudet vs. Maryland A. Georgetown vs. Maryland. Grinnell vs. Cornell. Harvard vs. Yale. Hiram vs. Geneva. Idaho vs. Oregon. Illinois vs. Minnesota. Indiana vs. Princeton. Iowa State vs. Drake. Lehigh vs. Lafayette. Marietta vs. Oberlin. Miami vs. Ohio State Reserve. Michigan vs. Nebraska. Missouri vs. Kansas. Northwestern vs. Iowa. Penn vs. Wisconsin. Rosemont vs. Carnegie. Richmond vs. Rancocas-Macon. Roanoke vs. Wake Forest. Rutgers vs. Stevens. St. Louis vs. Ohio. Washington vs. Arkansas.

While there is only one college football game scheduled for today that is likely to have any direct bearing on a championship title, there are two or three that will attract more attention than almost any other games played during the year.

First in importance is the Harvard-Yale battle on Soldier's field. This is the great game of the year, and although a victory for either team can not give it any claim to the eastern championship over Princeton, the interest which is taken in this great contest is world wide. That it will be a great battle is the general opinion of those who have followed the two teams during the preliminary seasons.

Next to the Harvard-Yale contest comes the West Point-Annapolis game on Franklin field, Philadelphia. This game is usually played on the Saturday following Thanksgiving day, but has been moved ahead a week. Coming as it does on the day of the Crimson-Blue contest, it will not attract as much attention as otherwise.

While these teams are not generally rated with the big college elevens such as Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania, their annual contests are as keenly contested as any played on any gridiron. Since these teams first met in 1890, each has won seven games so that this year's battle is anxiously sought by each team that it may take the lead in the series.

In the West the game that will attract the most attention is the Wisconsin-Chicago battle on Marshall field, Chicago. Wisconsin is now tied with Minnesota for first place in the conference standing and it must win today in order to have an equal claim to the championship. Minnesota will meet Illinois which should result in an easy victory for the Badgers.

While not rated among the big four, the Brown-Trinity match at Providence is sure to furnish some exciting sport. Trinity has one of the best elevens ever turned out at that institution and while they are hardly expecting to defeat the Providence eleven, they will put up a great contest.

POLO CHALLENGE NOW WITHDRAWN

NEW YORK—The conditional polo challenge sent over by the Duke of Westminster for the American trophy has been withdrawn, it is rumored here. The original idea was for the Earl of Rock-savage, two of three Nickels, and the Duke of Westminster to start for Egypt on or about Jan. 1 for preliminary practice. This plan has fallen through.

While none of the Polo Association members will talk officially, it is thought by several of the members that the Hurlingham Club will take up the matter and that another challenge will be sent here and a team composed of at least two of the players who were over last spring will try conclusions. In the event of the English association declining to challenge again, the chances are that Harry Payne Whitney and the other Meadow Brook players will go to England and take part in all the prominent tournaments there.

TECH VS. INTERCOLONIALS

Technology's hockey team should prove a worthy opponent to the Intercolonials in the latter's first workout tonight at the Boston Arena. The Intercolonials are a new team, representing the Intercolonial Club of Boston, and include some very fast players. Ray Skilton, who played on the forward line of the Victorias last year, will play a similar position on the Intercolonials. Irving Small, a former Brae-Burn player, and Arthur Doe, one of Dartmouth's best players a couple of seasons ago, will form part of the seven that will be lined up against Tech.

Brilliant Halfback Who Is Expected to Make Gains Around Yale's Two Ends



THOMAS J. CAMPBELL '12
Harvard varsity football team

Left-Footed Punter on Whom Crimson Relies to Return Camp's Long Kicks



SAMUEL M. FELTON '13
Harvard varsity football team

SOMERVILLE AND EVERETT MEET ON GRIDIRON TODAY

Dedham and Hyde Park High Meet in Last Intertown Game Between These Two Rivals

With Everett and Somerville playing off their postponed game of last Saturday on the Somerville city field today football enthusiasts who are unable to attend the Harvard-Yale contest will see a game at Somerville that will be well worth watching. The Everett team is one of all-round ability, and should make the Somerville team hustle to hold them. The bulk of the Somerville defense falls to the backfield men, who taken as a combination are about as good as any other in Greater Boston. The line is very light, however. If Somerville's backs can fathom Everett's defense they should be able to gain consistently.

Two old town rivals which meet this afternoon are Dedham and Hyde Park. These teams are very evenly matched as far as records and play goes. The Hyde Park team is a little the heavier, but the Dedham men are speedier and more experienced. Dedham has won the greater number of annual contests, having 10 victories since 1893, while Hyde Park has six. There were three tie games. Hyde Park is particularly anxious to win its last game as a representative of the town of Hyde Park, as after Jan. 1 they will be known as one of the suburban schools of the Boston system.

Waltham high meets Revere and should be able to hold that team. A few of the men who were recently suspended have been reinstated and will play in the game and will strengthen the defense of the Watch city eleven. Revere has not made an exceptional record of late and will do well to keep the Waltham team to a low score. The result of a game between Lowell and Haverhill high to be played at Haverhill will be eagerly watched for by the members of the teams in this section who are aspirants for the state championship. Lowell high has been undefeated this season and Haverhill's record is nearly as good. The game will attract a number of people from both cities and as Lowell is negotiating with Waltham for a game to be played on Dec. 2 at Waltham, the Waltham team will watch the result with interest. Most of the big teams are laying off today and will be in the best of condition for the Thanksgiving contests which is the biggest day of the year in school football.

WATLHAM TEAM STATISTICS

Name.	Home.	Position.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
L. D. Smith '12	Chicago	End	21	172	5ft. 11in.
F. H. Leslie '12	Pittsburgh	End	20	181	5ft. 11in.
F. D. Carpenter '13	Gloster, Mass.	Center guard	21	180	5ft. 11in.
R. T. Fisher '12	Newton, Mass.	Right guard	23	206	5ft. 11in.
R. E. Storer '14	Waltham, Mass.	Right tackle	18	175	5ft. 10in.
M. Felt '13	Philadelphia, Pa.	Quarterback	22	150	5ft. 9in.
T. J. Campbell '12	Gardner, Mass.	Left halfback	23	184	5ft. 6½in.
P. L. Wendell '13	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Right halfback	22	179	5ft. 6½in.
F. D. Huntington '12	Lexington, Mass.	Fullback	22	168	5ft. 7½in.
SUBSTITUTES					
F. J. O'Brien '14	Buxbury, Mass.	End	19	164	5ft. 10½in.
J. A. Millolland '14	New York	End	19	160	5ft. 10½in.
P. M. Hollister '13	Grand Rapids, Mich.	End	21	161	5ft. 11in.
L. H. Jones '14	Wilmington, Del.	End	21	160	5ft. 11in.
T. A. Jones '12	Providence, R. I.	Tackle	20	188	5ft. 11in.
P. G. Blodgett '14	Kentville, Ill.	Tackle	21	178	5ft. 11in.
E. S. Blodgett '12	South Lincoln, Mass.	Guard	20	165	5ft. 11in.
H. Pollock '12	Yonkers, N. Y.	Guard	17	168	5ft. 10in.
H. Keays '13	Vancouver, B. C.	Guard	20	188	5ft. 9½in.
H. Maguire '14	New York	Guard	20	220	6ft. 1in.
A. E. Stow '15	San Francisco	Guard	22	195	5ft. 11in.
J. A. Keays '12	New York	Center	20	175	5ft. 11in.
H. B. Gardner '13	Pomfret, Conn.	Quarterback	20	155	5ft. 9in.
V. Freddley '14	Pomfret, Conn.	Quarterback	20	156	5ft. 8in.
C. Caliendo '13	Duxbury, N. D.	Quarterback	19	160	5ft. 8in.
K. B. Keays '13	Cambridge, Mass.	Halfback	20	169	5ft. 9in.
E. A. Frothingham '12	Cambridge, Mass.	Halfback	21	178	5ft. 11½in.
T. H. Frothingham '12	Philadelphia, Pa.	Halfback	22	175	5ft. 11½in.
E. C. Price '12	Boston	Halfback	22	148	5ft. 5½in.
R. M. Blinnall '12	Cambridge, Mass.	Halfback	21	162	5ft. 5½in.
G. E. Morrison '12	Newton, Mass.	Fullback	21	175	5ft. 9½in.

FINAL PRACTISE FOR BIG TEAMS NOT AS PLANNED

ANDOVER FIRST IN THREE-MILE CROSS-COUNTRY

YALE ELEVEN DOES NOT VISIT STADIUM WHILE THE HARVARD TEAM HAS TO CURTAIL ITS WORK

HARVARD FRESHMEN NEXT, THEN CORNELL 1915, DARTMOUTH 1915, WORCESTER ACADEMY AND PENN 1915

ANDOVER. MASS.—Phillips Andover Academy won an invitation three-mile cross-country run Friday defeating teams representing Worcester Academy, Harvard Freshmen, Dartmouth freshmen, Cornell freshmen and Pennsylvania freshmen. Harvard finished second, Cornell third and Dartmouth fourth.

Feeney of Andover was the first man to finish. Andover's time was 17 minutes 11.2 seconds. The race was over a three-mile course. Feeney crawled up on the leaders gradually and 75 yards from the finish passed Curran of Worcester, who had led up to that point.

The runners finished in the following order:

1. Feeney of Andover; 2. Curran of Worcester; 3. Clark of Dartmouth; 4. Carter of Andover; 5. Green of Princeton; 6. Hartman of Pennsylvania; 7. Cade of Cornell; 8. Fitzpatrick of Harvard; 9. Stuart of Cornell; 10. Ingelhart; 11. Holden of Andover; 12. Bull of Dartmouth; 13. Kent of Cornell; 14. McLean of Harvard; 15. Black of Andover; 16. Platt of Andover; 17. Bosworth of Worcester; 18. Stone of Harvard; 19. Meyer of Andover; 20. Donovan of Andover; 21. Allen of Worcester; 22. Lewis of Harvard; 23. Moore of Cornell; 24. Merrill of Dartmouth; 25. Greenley of Harvard; 26. Antrim of Pennsylvania; 27. St. John of Princeton; 28. Moore of Cornell; 29. Clark of Dartmouth; 30. Maxon of Cornell; 31. Clowes of Worcester; 32. Cranska of Pennsylvania; 33. Hayes of Pennsylvania; 34. Elterick of Worcester; 35. Palmer of Andover; 37. Edwards of Pennsylvania.

The New England interscholastic run held over the short Tech course, Brookline Friday, was won by James P. Henigan of the Malden evening high school, who won last year. Henigan made a new record for the course, covering the 2½ miles in 16m. 45s. The former record was 17m. 17s., made by Gardner Whitney of the Brookline high school in 1908. The team prize was won by the Providence technical high school for the fourth consecutive time in as many years. The summary of those who officially finished, follows:

1-Jas. P. Henigan '17, Ann Arbor, Mich. 2-W. L. Lovett '17, Dedham, Mass. 3-P. V. Canavan, English high. 4-W. O'Brien, Lawrence high. 5-E. Schwartz, Melrose high. 6-F. C. Wright, Prov. Tech. H. 17:30.

THE TEAM TROPHY

Providence Technical high..... 32 points

Melrose high..... 30 points

Boston English high..... 29 points

WORCESTER SEVEN TO START WORK

MELROSE SEVEN TO START WORK

MELROSE, Mass.—Capt. Elmer Wanner of the Melrose high school hockey team, which for the past two seasons has won the interscholastic league championship, will start indoor practise in the Melrose high school gymnasium Monday afternoon. Of last year's team there will be Lynde Gately, Ray Hanson, Winthrop Wolfe and William Cheesong this season, while the new men include George Sterling, Clarence Cochrane, Joseph Guppy, Dabney Hunter, Jr., Charles Harrington and more than a score more.

A subscription list has been started by the alumni association of the school to raise funds for building an ice hockey rink on Ell pond, Melrose having played without a rink in past seasons.

THE USE CHAINS IN PARKWAY

The use of chains on automobiles at

all times during the year has been made

possible by the Metropolitan park com-

mission, which at a recent meeting re-

pealed that portion of its rule prohibi-

ting their use during the period between

April 1 and Nov. 14.

THE OVERCOATS

The Overcoats that you'll find here have that real

touch of refinement born in the thoroughbred. The

creators, ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO., excelled

all previous effort in harmony of fabric and design.

They are shown in homespuns from Connemara and Donegal, Ireland; Vicunas from Saxony, and Eng-

lish cloths from London, besides a host of rich

American weaves. Designed especially for Street

wear—Dress—Motoring or Travel. Prices

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

THE SUITS

The Suits—Very stylish—extremely

dressy and beautifully tailored. All

the new patterns and colorings—ex-

clusive, confined styles that will

appeal to all who appreciate correct-

ness in attire.

THE HARVARD MEETS YALE

WISCONSIN ELEVEN

MEETS CHICAGO TEAM

ON MARSHALL FIELD

Their Closing Game in West-

ern Conference Season

Today May Decide the

BOSTON VISITORS TO PORTO RICO WILL FIND SCHOOLS WELL STARTED

Island Has a University, Evening Schools, a Playground System, Modern Methods for Training Teachers, Yet Seeks Improvement

GREATER UNIFORMITY IS DESIRED

WITH the call for the superintendent of schools in Boston and director of the vocational work in this city to pay a visit of inspection to the schools of Porto Rico for the purpose of improving them, public attention is turned once more to the conditions in that island. That the invitation comes jointly from the war department of the United States government, from the Governor of the island and the commissioner of education for Porto Rico, is looked upon by those who read the signs of the times as one of the most significant aspects of the event.

Only a few months ago El Liberal, published in Madrid, had this to say of the schools in Spain:

"The schools in Spain as in other more fortunate countries should be human nurseries. Unfortunately very few are more than mere cages in which men and women in formation live like so many parrots and magpies, chattering phrases they do not understand, and performing tricks for the diversion of the chance spectator and the edification of the trainer. The Spanish school perpetuates antiquated customs, is heedless of the bodily development of its youth, permits him to be molded at the caprice of the pedagogue, engenders an elastic conscience, and makes service his will power." If this be true in the mother country, it needs but little conjecture to tell how bad must have been the conditions in the dependency.

At the time the American forces took possession of the island over 80 per cent of the population was illiterate. Of the 300,000 and more children of school age, who composed about one third of the total population, but 8 per cent were going to school, even to such schools as the island possessed, of which an idea is obtained from the above quotation. The census of 1910 showed that in the few short years intervening since the Americans had assumed control of the government the rate of illiteracy had gone down to less than 50 per cent of the entire population.

All over the island now are dotted little schoolhouses, much like those in the rural districts of the United States. In all there are more than 1000 schools and last year over 120,000 children attended them. While this is much less than the whole number of children of school age on the island, even a casual observer can see that it has been no light task to start as it were from nothing, raise funds, build schoolhouses, secure teachers, map out a curriculum, pass laws and then induce a leisure-loving, happy-go-lucky people to enter the houses and apply themselves to tasks for which they could comprehend but little use. And this has been in addition to multitudinous other kinds of work to bring the people to an intelligent, prosperous, self-governing plane.

Two Languages Used

In each of the 66 cities and towns of the island, graded schools are maintained with teachers of English, English-graded teachers, and Spanish-graded teachers. The teachers of English are all Americans, but the English-graded teachers are Porto Ricans. This speaks another difficulty encountered in establishing these schools; the children must learn to speak another language than the one to which they have been accustomed. Each year this difficulty diminishes because of the schools and the influx of Americans from the states, both as residents and tourists, but it is still a factor to be reckoned with.

In order to keep the English up to the standard, the Porto Rican teachers are obliged to pass an examination in it at the end of every school year. This is not done to supplant the mother tongue, but to instruct the children in that language which shall be most useful to them in their later life. This also shows the difficulties of the teachers. The English teachers must work with children by whom the language is but little understood, and the Porto Ricans in a language which is native to neither. The Hon. Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D., who is commissioner of education, is strong in his praise of the work done by these teachers, their consecrated effort and achieved results. They are well paid as they should be, their average salary being considerably higher than that in the United States.

Because of the difficulties that have been encountered, the schools are not so

in a primitive state they speak well for the progress of things. Interest in gymnastics is due entirely to American influence.

Porto Rico's University

Porto Rico has also a high institution of learning. It was established by act of Legislature in 1903 as the University of Porto Rico. At its head is Dr. Dexter, the commissioner of education. Its purpose as outlined by the Legislature, is to "provide the inhabitants of Porto Rico as soon as possible with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and useful arts, including agriculture and mechanical trades, and with professional and technical courses in medicine, law, engineering, pharmacy, and in the



Practise school of University of Porto Rico is of modern construction with garden where children work



Normal school (on left) and Practise school (on right) are pleasantly located on University of Porto Rico campus

The warm climate have not put the same incentive for taking thought for the morrow upon the inhabitants of this southern isle that sterner conditions have imposed upon northern peoples; so they have lived very much as it happened and one century made but little advance over another.

Banks and Libraries There

The savings bank system was put into the schools in the year 1908-09. The total deposits in that year amounted to \$676,322. While this represents the results accomplished by the authorities in a single year, it is not fairly indicative of the savings of the children in a given year, for the banks were not established at a given time, but were opened at different times of the year, some of them less than two months before its close for the long vacation. The libraries were originally started by the department of education, but now are maintained by the insular government. Traveling libraries are sent out to isolated rural schools and mountain districts, or "barrios." There the most urgent need for libraries is felt, for travel is difficult, children, and even their elders seldom go beyond their own districts, and have no access to books other than those used in the schools. These libraries, packed in boxes, 50 books to a box, are transported on horseback over rough trails. Most of the books are in English, which somewhat limits their use, but the interest is growing less every year. The children love the pictures, and they serve as an incentive for work in school. In ten years 233 public school libraries have been established.

As a rule the children like to go to school, for modern methods are used and the hands are kept as busy fashioning interesting things as the thought in learning about them. The youngsters sing songs and play games; and even away down in Porto Rico they have dramatics, sometimes, just as they do in some of the Boston schools. This practice, like many other things, depends largely upon the ability of the teacher. At the Practise school in Rio Piedras they have an appropriate play every year at the holiday season in December. It is usually a little thing gotten up by the teachers and have wonderful costumes with music, dancing, mystic characters, and all that.

Porto Rico has its playgrounds, too. Dr. Henry S. Curtis of the Playground Association of America gave a series of illustrated lectures on the subject in the island in the winter of 1908-9, so enthusiasm the public that immediately ground was set aside for playgrounds in 27 towns and others began to take definite steps toward that end. Since then this number has been greatly increased. Today the visitor to the island will find playgrounds in many of the towns and cities. Some of them are bare, rough tracts of ground, and others are fitted with some apparatus. Even though they had

science and art of teaching." It has a normal department for the training of teachers for the public schools and an agricultural and mechanical department to train teachers in these lines of industry.

It is open to both boys and girls and to all residents of the island of whatever race. It has an average of 800 students. In connection with the normal school is a practise school to give each student an opportunity to try himself at teaching under the direction of a skilled helper before going out to assume the responsibility alone. Most of the native teachers in the public schools are men. The principal of this practise school is Miss Helen L. Lisle, who succeeded Miss Susan D. Huntington. Miss Huntington is now director of the International Institute for Girls in Madrid, in which she had been a teacher for a number of years previous to going to Porto Rico, her knowledge of the Spanish character peculiarly fitting her for the task.

Evening Schools Provided

Porto Rico has evening schools established by Dr. Dexter and attended by over 10,000 persons.

This is what Porto Rico has already done toward the education of her people. In a general way this is what Augustine L. Rafter, representing Superintendent Brooks, and Meyer Bloomfield of the Boston vocation bureau, will find when they reach the island on the tour of investigation for which they sail today. This development represents an enormous amount of work, of applied intelligence and skill, and inexhaustible patience, but the war department, Governor Colton and Dr. Dexter, are conscious as no others are that it still falls below the ideal.

The schools need to be adapted more than they have been to the special needs, the temperament and conditions of the people for whom they are established; they need to attract those people in order to hold them, and to instruct them in many more things than the three R's or those contained in text books, if the mass of them are to grow up self-respecting, helpful members of the community. There, as in the United States, the industrial problem is pressing; the fact rather than the theory must be met. There needs to be greater uniformity in the schools, and an established standard.

How to bring about the desired results, how to accomplish all these things, the Boston men are to help decide, and it is possible they may bring back to their own city a wider horizon, a broader view, a more sympathetic outlook and a more practical grasp than they had before.

BORING FOR NEW BRIDGE SITE
Borings are being made in the bed of the Charles river near Boylston street, by the metropolitan park commission, for the purpose of ascertaining what materials will be needed for the foundation of the new Stadium bridge.

NINE CUBAN HARBORS TO BE CLEARED OUT AND PORTS IMPROVED

New York Contractor Ready to Begin Work Which Is Intended to Improve Commerce of the Island

HAVANA IMPORTANT

NEW YORK—Capt. T. L. Huston, who has the contract to deepen the harbors of Cuba, has left for Havana after a consultation here with the contractors associated with him in Havana port improvements.

Captain Huston before leaving said that when his work is completed the lighterage charges which are now hindering Cuban commerce will be done away with, and the merchants of the island may do business on even terms with their competitors throughout the remainder of South America. He said that he is building the largest concrete sewer pipes ever constructed, to be placed in the new sewerage system in Havana.

"President Gomez," said Captain Huston, "in pursuance of his constructive policy, is having nine harbors of Cuba improved, that they may be entered by freight steamers. Today no steamer of any considerable draft can lie alongside any Havana wharf. They are obliged to anchor sometimes a mile off shore and their cargoes are lightered. When the improvements are completed the largest freight steamers of today can lie alongside the Havana wharves and discharge and take on cargo. Freight rates will be reduced by the cost of the lighterage, and the cost of improvement itself will be met by a tax on the port charges. For the next 30 years every ton of imports will pay 80 cents toward the cost of improving and maintaining the Cuban harbors."

"The agreement is that a port tax of 80 cents a ton is to be paid the T. S. Huston Company for 30 years, during which time the company maintains the harbor works, and that the entire improvement shall be completed within six years.

There are nine ports in Cuba. Four are ports of the first class. The five others are to be improved in accordance with the lesser needs of their commerce.

"It is a big job," Captain Huston admitted. "You see, the harbor of Havana has been filling up with silt for literally hundreds of years. Every rain washed more material into it. The city's sewerage has been at least in part discharged into it or dumped from barges not too far out at sea, so that the material washes back. The waters of the harbor contain 253 wrecks, of all sizes and ages. That is, that number has been charted. There may be more. Every one of them is a peril to navigation and every one is a nucleus around which the process of silting up the harbor proceeds vigorously. There has never been an effort made to remove any of these wrecks. Condemned vessels in the old days were taken into the harbor and scuttled. No one ever thought of taking them out to sea. Today vessels of light draft, which are able to enter the harbor proper, have to pursue a narrow and tortuous course, because of these wrecks and the harbor shoals."

"So that Cuba is just going to dig up that harbor and wipe it dry and put it back again. It is estimated that not less than 26,000,000 cubic yards of mud will be dredged out. The harbor will be dredged from 20 to 36 feet deep, and here and there even deeper, to permit the big freighters to get in and rub noses with the docks."

BROOKLINE WILL NAME COMMITTEE FOR PLAYGROUNDS

At a special town meeting in Brookline Dec. 29 one of the important questions will be the appointment of a playgrounds commission. As a result of a conference held this week between the board of selectmen, school committee, gymnasium and bath commission and park department it was recommended that the matter be settled at town meeting.

The conference will recommend that a committee composed of three members of the gymnasium board, one from the school committee and one from the park department shall be given full power to control playgrounds and regulate the games for the children.

CANADA ASKS PIG IRON BOUNTY

OTTAWA—J. N. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, headed a delegation representing all the Canadian steel manufacturers that called on Prime Minister Borden.

They asked Mr. Borden to grant a bounty on pig iron to relieve the industry from United States competition pending action following the investigation by the permanent tariff commission which is to be created in a few days by the Borden government.

PROTEST FREE TRANSFERS
NEW YORK—Arguments against the restoration of free transfers were made Friday before the public service commission by counsel for the Central Park & Second Avenue Street Railway Companies. Central Park railway attorneys said the restoration of transfers would be confiscatory.

4

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Thanksgiving Table Linen

Beautiful Designs in all makes and qualities of Damask. Two of the latest patterns, "Pomegranate" and "American Beauty" are made in a reliable quality of Scotch Damask, in all sizes at most attractive prices.

Cloths

2 x2 yards....at \$4.25	2 x4 yards....at \$8.75
2 x2½ yards....at 5.75	2 x4½ yards....at 6.00
2 x3 yards....at 6.50	2 x4½ yards....at 6.75
2 x3½ yards....at 7.50	2 x4¾ yards....at 7.50

Napkins

22-inch Napkins to match...at per dozen \$4.75	26-inch Napkins to match...at per dozen \$7.00
--	--

For the finer grade an Austrian Damask of exquisite texture, showing the two newest designs—"Chantecleer" and its still later adaptation "Thanksgiving."

"Thanksgiving" is the ideal banquet cloth for the coming holiday. A wonderfully woven full plumed AMERICAN TURKEY adds an interest and an appropriateness that no other pattern in this season's display affords.

Table Cloths	2 x2 yards	2 x2½ yards
	2 x2½ yards	2 x3 yards
	2 x3 yards	2 x3½ yards
	2 x4½ yards	2 x4 yards
	2 x2½ yards	2 x4½ yards

Ranging in Price from
\$15.50 to \$40.00

Two Special Offerings

125 doz. 26-inch Irish Damask Dinner Napkins in assorted patterns. Regular price \$7.50. At per doz.....\$5.00

300 Yards Full 71-inch Scotch Damask, a reliable quality. Regular price \$1.25. At per yard.....\$1.00

Thanksgiving Place Cards and Post Cards to be found in our Stationery Department

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

A first glance it seems funny, this composition written by a little foreign boy in a Roxbury school, but at the second it seems to breathe the atmosphere that heroes are made of, at least the everyday heroes, of whom there are so many. He has not been in this country long, three years ago he made his appearance at the school and was started in in the third grade. He skipped to the fifth, and now, being brighter in most things than he is in the English language, he is in the seventh. This composition was written a few days ago:

"One (thing) must every body to think. What this world is and what is himself. This life is nothing to unbright, unhappy, & sorrowful man. You must think what your country is waiting from you? Why do not you think about the great men, but your thinking of things lazy and without a sweet. You must work with sweet and hard to win what you want. To be a good man you must (work) truly and faithfully. You must not be a brave only but and honest. How a poor man becomes a great man. Just like Lincoln. Honest bravery courage and truth does any person what he thinks to be. When you are thinking good things, you can be a good man for your self and your country. But when you are thinking for bad things that man is going against himself and his country. This man is not living nobly knows him. I am not going to do nothing but to have this three things in my thoughts, honest, brave courageous, and thing that when I am going to be a man I'll think good things and thinking. Good thinking is the best thing."

ooo—

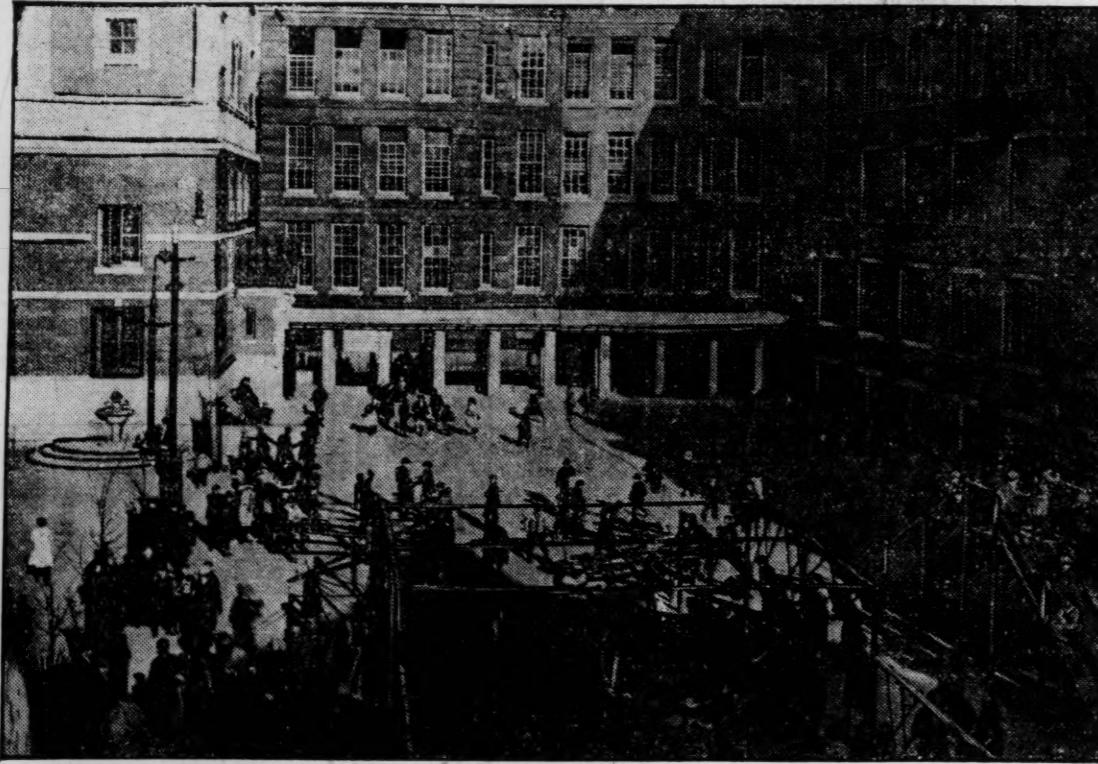
that you would think the books were boxes of candy.

Phoebe Abbott, Phyllis Bornstein, Helena Burke, Dorothy Hubbard, Ellen Meehan, Cyrilla Mitsch, Irma McKenzie, Louise Whittredge and Josephine Zepher, fourth-year girls at the High School of Practical Arts, are teaching classes in sewing and cooking at the Hawthorne Club, a social service center on Garland street. The work at the school is intended in part to fit girls for philanthropic work in the tenement districts, and these classes, although outside of the school work proper, are looked upon as a great aid in the practical application of that which is taught in the school, and an experience of much value to the girls when they graduate and start out for themselves.

"One (thing) must every body to think. What are we doing that you think would be nice to write about in the paper?" asked Miss Annie J. Reed of her seventh-grade girls at the Everett school on Northampton street in the South End. Two-thirds of the children raised their hands at once and when called upon to answer said "Fruit."

They have been studying fruit as one of their fall subjects and never before had many of them appreciated how beautiful it is, how handsome its color, how fragrant its odor, how luscious it is to the taste. One day they brought fruit to the school and had it piled on a table by itself. They took great care in arranging it so as to make it look its best, and all the rest of the day, whenever their eyes would wander to it in the course of the lessons it would bring them fresh delight. Now the sunshine, now the shadow rested upon it, bringing out the red of the apples, the purple of grapes and deepening the golden hues of the russet in the pears. They noted the texture of the skins as they had not before seen, and as they had never thought to notice, how one apple differs from another. They made pictures of some of them, but the best picture is imprinted on their memory, along with snatches of poetry. Now when they eat fruit it is not altogether thoughtlessly, crowding it down on the way

PLAYGROUNDS OPEN IN SCHOOL HOURS ARE INCREASINGLY USED



Prince street playground, in the congested North End, is like a cavern between the buildings, yet is greatly enjoyed at all hours

ACH successive school day emphasizes the fact that the all-day playground even in school time is a success. There are many little folk who, for one good reason or another, are not going to school for a day or a few days, who prove the need of some place where they can get out into the fresh air and sunshine and play. It was for them that the playgrounds were opened, and they are taking an appreciative advantage of the chance for play. They bring the little brothers and sisters too young to go to school, and in the afternoons the force is augmented by the kindergarten children who are in school only in the morning. At noon, notwithstanding the playgrounds are open every day after school has closed in the afternoon, the children pour in on their way home from school and back again. At the Prince street playground, which is the most conspicuous Boston success, 1400 children can be counted in the enclosure at the noon hour. They swam in the Hancock and Eliot schools, 800 girls and 600 boys, and stay as long as they possibly can, having a great time with the slides, the swings, merry-go-rounds and other apparatus that has been provided for them. This playground is different from every other playground in the city. With the exception of the one on the top of the Washington school roof, which, however, is not open now, it is in the most congested part of the city. It has no grass, and until now has had no trees with the exception of one tall, spindling one with a few straggling leaves on the top, carefully preserved in the yard of the Hancock school. The playground is as it were a cavern deep down between tall buildings which loom up above it on either side. Across the narrow streets which bind it on both ends are schools, the Eliot and Christopher Columbus for boys, and the Hancock for girls.

The ground is paved. It is brick, hard brick on every side save overhead where the sky is as blue on pleasant days as ever it is over the billowing fields of wheat and clover. The children get big glimpses of it from the playground and take delight in watching the clouds floating over it.

The playground is to the North End an artistic gem. Abutting on the grounds is the municipal bath house, itself an at-

BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

A series of views on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more abundantly prosperous.

George E. Willey, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, in expressing his views, says: One of the greatest handicaps in my belief to the outspreading of the various industries in New England is the right freight tariff on commodities shipped from various parts of this section to points in the western part of the country. Freight rates from this terminal to points in the central states are about twice as much as they would be from New York.

I believe that the entrance to this city by the Grand Trunk Railway would be a decided factor in booming trade. Good competition among the railroads always helps business to grow, and I'm

very much in favor of anything that will facilitate transportation. I'm not in favor of having Boston lost as a terminal by having through car service from the provinces to New York. Boston has always been known as a terminal city, and it should be maintained as such. People coming from the north would likely to spend a few days in this city if it is a terminal city, while if a through train is running to the metropolis, they would be likely to use it.

The general movement toward increasing steamship facilities and the water industries will be of great benefit. Some sections of New England are poorly covered now, more especially in the Maine ports. To them there is only one line of steamships running, and the sailings are not regular. Railroads in that section should take up connection with the ships and producers would be encouraged to develop their land more extensively.

There is room for improvement in the steamship business between here and the provinces, which could help New England in general.

Of course the improvement of our harbor will be a great magnet for the larger ships. When the channel is deepened and the docks are made larger the port of Boston will be without peer. The matter of appointing the dock commission should not be delayed, and a man who thoroughly understands waterfronts should be named as soon as possible.

All the talk by the various trade organizations, government officials, both city and state, and prominent men, along general lines pointing out what can be done for development of certain sections of the country has a tendency to help any community, and it should be continued. Good recommendations often result and many are carried out.

The field of commerce is an especially important one, and the young man should grow up to know his own district. If he has the ability to become a successful man, he can do it in his own section of the country as well as going west. The tendency of the young man to go west is gradually declining, as he is beginning to realize that there is plenty to do in New England.

Boston is the largest shipping center in the country for fresh fish and the present facilities are inadequate to handle the traffic. Vessels are sometimes required to lay over a day before they can dock and unload their cargoes. All this will be obviated with the opening of the new dock in South Boston. By running connecting tracks with all of the railroads right into the dock additional efficiency will be obtained.

The fish industry is growing rapidly in this section, and is spreading all over the country. There seems to be constant agitation among the dealers as to the merits of the beam trawlers as compared to the schooner. For certain modes of fishing the trawler will undoubtedly supplant the schooner, but I don't think that the schooner will be

entirely supplanted as there are certain kinds of fishing which can only be done from a schooner.

I think a few coastwise steamship lines, backed up by active and aggressive work on the part of our manufacturers and jobbers would do more for the business development of New England than any other thing we could undertake, says John C. Cobb of the City Land Company.

The future of New England is dependent on the development of our natural resources. The thorough study being made for the development of our agricultural and forest resources is of the utmost value and should be continued.

In industrial labor, we today lead the country, but other sections are rapidly approaching us and it is necessary, if we desire to maintain our position, that we give great attention to industrial education of the best sort. In my opinion, the most important work before us is the development of our greatest natural resource, the waterfront.

It is an established fact that freight can be transported by water for about one sixth of what it can by land, which means that on the basis of the cost of transportation, the markets of Louisiana, Texas and the entire Southwest belong to us in competition with Chicago, and yet for lack of water transportation, our merchants have practically been driven out of this territory.

The development of railroad transportation in connection with water transportation is also most important.

It is a fact that on the basis of distance and grade, Boston is the natural port for the shipment of the products of the great Canadian Northwest, which is probably developing at the present time more rapidly than any other part of the globe. The competition in this great and growing business is very keen and if we want the business which belongs to us by natural conditions we must show confidence in ourselves by providing the necessary facilities and making proper connections with Canadian railways.

It is often said that New York has so much business that it is no longer a serious menace in competition, which may be true to a certain extent, but few people here realize what is being done in New York for the development of shipping and transportation facilities, and that within a few years New York will have facilities of such magnitude that congestion would seem to be almost impossible. The fact is that here in New England we have been quite prosperous and satisfied with ourselves and the time has come when we shall go backward unless we make up our minds to take up actively and energetically these great problems of development.

WOMAN'S CLUBS

A dramatic program of variety and unusual merit is promised for the evening of Dec. 12, when Back Bay young ladies will present in Jordan hall a performance to increase the building fund of Denison House, the college settlement house on Tyler street. The staging and dances are in charge of Miss Virginia Tanner. Miss Dorothy Bolles is the business manager.

"The Daimio's Head," a Japanese masque by Thomas W. Stevens and Kenneth S. Goodman, will be interpreted by a large cast, many of whom have taken prominent parts in plays of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Harvard Dramatic Club, the Copley Society and the Vincent Club.

The cast includes the Misses Charlotte Adams, Catherine Hubbard, Katherine Putnam, Nora Thayer, Edith Foster, Catherine Foster, Mary Parkman, Marjorie Preseott and Margaret Sturgis; Messrs. Manley C. Beebe, Henry Irving Dale, Harry C. Dean, Reginald C. Foster, John Hodges, Alexander E. Hoyle, Alanson H. Sturgis and R. Clifton Sturgis, Jr.

Joseph Linden Smith will give his popular monologues and there will be introduced by Mrs. Margaret P. Bowditch, Miss Dorothy Bolles and Virginia Tanner.

The dramatic story of Saint-Saëns' Macabre will be told in dances by some of the best performers in the Vincent Club and elaborate lighting effects are planned for this number. Among those taking part are the Misses Ellen Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews, Katherine Doty, Dorothy Dow, Helen Eustice, Constance Freeman, Esther Freeman, Alice Garland, Ruth Garland, Helen Grozier, Anne Means, Claire Means, Mary Nash, Barbara Pierce, Edith Procott, Dorothy Sturgis, Amy Thorpe and Mary Tufts.

The patrones are: Mrs. Richard F. Bolles, Mrs. John Burgess, Mrs. George G. Crocker, Mrs. Livingston Davis, Mrs. Josiah L. Hale, Mrs. Augustus Hemerway, Mrs. David Kimball, Mrs. Arthur Little, Mrs. William McElwain, Mrs. Josiah B. Millett, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixter, Mrs. William E. Parker, Mrs. William L. Putnam, Mrs. John Thayer, Mrs. Joseph Thorpe, Mrs. Joseph Linden Smith, Mrs. R. Clifton Sturgis and Miss Cornelie Warren.

The fair for the benefit of the Boston Children's Friend Society at the Vendome last Wednesday showed how many staunch friends the society has in its work, for by 6 o'clock, when the doors closed, the tables were nearly bare and a substantial sum was turned over to the treasurer, William Q. Wales.

There were two fancy tables, one in charge of Mrs. J. Converse Gray, assisted by Mrs. Henry H. Proctor, Mrs. Charles I. Thayer, Mrs. George H. Flint, Mrs. William L. McKee, Miss Louvan Hyde, Mrs. Russell S. Fenn, Mrs. Paul Burdett, Mrs. Irving Marshall and Mrs. Lewis Crossett, and the other in charge of Mrs. George P. Bingham and Mrs. Warren B. Hopkins, assisted by Mrs. W. B. Adams and Mrs. S. A. Y. Ogier of San Jose, Cal. Preserves were sold by Mrs. William E. Murdoch, Mrs. William Q. Wales, Mrs.

FARMERS TO RAISE BERMUDA ONIONS

ELECTRIC POWER PLANT ADDS UNIT

CHEHALIS, Wash.—The second unit in the \$75,000 electric power plant built at Chehalis by the Washington-Oregon corporation has just been completed, giving an auxiliary supply that in future should make it impossible for Chehalis, Centralia, Tenino, Bucoda, Meskill and other towns using current from the plants here to be without power.

There are two 750-horsepower turbine generators equipped with the Parkinson furnaces, whereby local lignite coal can be used as fuel.

GOV. JOHNSON OUT FOR LA FOLLETTE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Gov. Hiram Johnson, progressive Republican, came out for Senator La Follette for President and a direct presidential primary in a formal statement issued Monday.

He declared that, while a "joker" in the primary law of 1909 gave the party in power full right to send a solid delegation for Mr. La Follette if it chose, he would sacrifice politics to principle and insist that the people have the right to name their choice for President.

AERO CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING

Members of the Aero Club of New England will hold their annual meeting and dinner at the American house next Tuesday. A. Merrill will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Flight Without Power." Other speakers will be W. Starling Burgess, Greeley Curtiss, Philip W. Page, Jay B. Benton and A. A. Cummings.

entirely supplanted as there are certain kinds of fishing which can only be done from a schooner.

I think a few coastwise steamship lines, backed up by active and aggressive work on the part of our manufacturers and jobbers would do more for the business development of New England than any other thing we could undertake, says John C. Cobb of the City Land Company.

The future of New England is dependent on the development of our natural resources. The thorough study being made for the development of our agricultural and forest resources is of the utmost value and should be continued.

In industrial labor, we today lead the country, but other sections are rapidly approaching us and it is necessary, if we desire to maintain our position, that we give great attention to industrial education of the best sort. In my opinion, the most important work before us is the development of our greatest natural resource, the waterfront.

It is an established fact that freight can be transported by water for about one sixth of what it can by land, which means that on the basis of the cost of transportation, the markets of Louisiana, Texas and the entire Southwest belong to us in competition with Chicago, and yet for lack of water transportation, our merchants have practically been driven out of this territory.

The development of railroad transportation in connection with water transportation is also most important.

It is a fact that on the basis of distance and grade, Boston is the natural port for the shipment of the products of the great Canadian Northwest, which is probably developing at the present time more rapidly than any other part of the globe. The competition in this great and growing business is very keen and if we want the business which belongs to us by natural conditions we must show confidence in ourselves by providing the necessary facilities and making proper connections with Canadian railways.

It is often said that New York has so much business that it is no longer a serious menace in competition, which may be true to a certain extent, but few people here realize what is being done in New York for the development of shipping and transportation facilities, and that within a few years New York will have facilities of such magnitude that congestion would seem to be almost impossible. The fact is that here in New England we have been quite prosperous and satisfied with ourselves and the time has come when we shall go backward unless we make up our minds to take up actively and energetically these great problems of development.

Many Elaborate and Beautiful Ideas in Candle and Lamp Shades

We show more shades of all kinds than any two stores in New England—many of them being imported exclusively by us. Each one shows an unmistakable touch of art in refined and tasteful tones, making it most attractive for home decoration.

Below are ideas in beautiful domestic designs and in choice French, German and English patterns, and Japanese Silk, Paper and Wicker effects.



Linen Candle Shades—Fluted Linen
—plain and decorated; all colors,
from 15c to 2.00
Cretonne Candle Shades 75c to 4.50
Silk Candle Shades—in many exclusive
effects 25c to 7.50
Lace Candle Shades 50c to 2.00
Silver Plated and Brass Cuirass, with all
colors linings, with bead and silk fringe
30c to 2.50
Japanese Wicker Lamp Shades
—Paper and silk lined 2.00 to 6.00

Japanese Grass Cloth and Deco-
rated Paper Lamp Shades
from 1.50 to 6.00
Cretonne Lamp Shades—in varied
shapes 6.00 to 30.00
Silk Lamp Shades of every description,
from 5.50 to 55.00
Lace Lamp Shades of plain and leaded art
glass, from 3.00 to 25.00
Damascus Brass Lamp Shades, lined with
yellow, red, green and old rose silk,
from 15.00 to 35.00

In this section we also show everything for the fireplace, including Andirons—Fire Sets—Spark Guards—Fire Screens—Brass Covered Wood Boxes—Jamb Hooks—Coal Hods—Driftwood Blaze.

NEW BUILDING—FOURTH FLOOR.

Jordan Marsh Company

FUTURE OF THE AUTO INDUSTRY IS CERTAIN SAYS F. C. CHANDLER

only because of the fact that the growth of the industry has been so rapid and so phenomenal and of such comparatively recent date that speculation has been indulged in by many as to whether or not the industry will become permanent.

It would seem unnecessary to discuss the question were it not for the fact that there are many who thoughtlessly look upon the motor car as a fad. Nothing could be farther from the truth, for it must be realized by all that this is the age of rapid transit and the practical need for motor cars is so great and so universal that it is inconceivable that there can be any lessening in the demand. On the contrary, the use of motor cars will increase until they are almost universal and motor car service will be extended to the utmost corners of the earth.

The industry, up to the present time, has been largely one of manufacturing pleasure cars. The immense possibilities of the future lie not only in this direction, but in universal transportation of freight by motor cars. It is not difficult to predict that freight and passenger transportation by motor car will in time reach proportions beyond the present established facilities for transportation by water and rail.

An industry so colossal and with such a stupendous future will inevitably witness many changes, but that it will continue to expand and grow to even greater magnitude is beyond doubt. As

the dramatic story of Saint-Saëns' Macabre will be told in dances by some of the best performers in the Vincent Club and elaborate lighting effects are planned for this number. Among those taking part are the Misses Ellen Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews, Katherine Doty, Dorothy Dow, Helen Eustice, Constance Freeman, Esther Freeman, Alice Garland, Ruth Garland, Helen Grozier, Anne Means, Claire Means, Mary Nash, Barbara Pierce, Edith Procott, Dorothy Sturgis, Amy Thorpe and Mary Tufts.

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REGARDS INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION A MENACE TO CLASSIC STUDIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the public schools of the city, says in his report to the school committee that industrial education is likely to lead to neglect of the classics.

Tabulation also shows that nearly one-half of all the boys in high school are to be found in the technical high school, and that almost one-half of all the girls are attending the English. "It shows a much larger number of boys than girls in the classical school," he says.

"This is gratifying as showing that the classics and the courses to which they lead are still making a strong appeal to the young men, and that these courses share with, but do not yield to the manual and industrial studies and the scientific courses to which they lead. That the wave of industrial education which is sweeping the country does not engulf the pupils who can be most profitably educated is evident. As for the kind of study is best for the pupil who can most profit by its pursuit.

"Industrial education has come to stay and will without doubt be largely extended, but the literary studies must also be conserved that they may continue in the future, as in the past, to afford that liberal education without which the leaders of our democracy will lack that vision which is absolutely necessary to our highest development."

BURNS FAIR NEARING CLOSE
Attendance at the fair of the Burns Memorial Association held in Tremont Temple today in aid of the monument fund is large. This evening has been assigned to the Order of Scottish Clans. There will be special exercises in connection with the final performance and music by the clan pipers.

Silks
The Specialty Silk Store,
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

(Continued on page six, column one)

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page five)

of the entertainment was assisted by Miss Rosmond Sergeant, Miss Margaret Withington and Miss Isabel Gilbert of Southport, Conn.

At noon luncheon was served under the direction of Miss Mabel Chick and Mrs. George F. Willett. Serving at the tables were Miss Helen Clark, Miss Margaret Estabrook, Miss Elizabeth Loomis, Mrs. F. Winchester Denio, Mrs. Eugene Bently, Mrs. Helen Covell, Miss Laura Post, Miss Lieber Post, Miss Mildred Foss, Miss Margaret Foss, Miss Josephine Talbot, Miss Helen Hopkins and Miss Katherine Stratton. Mrs. W. H. Lord and Miss A. H. Dunbar assisted.

The Boston section, Council of Jewish Women, heard addresses by Frank Chouteau Brown, organizer of the Dramatic League and Howard White of the Boston Opera Company at the Monday meeting in the vestry of the Temple Israel with the president, Mrs. Esther M. Andrews in the chair. Mr. Brown was introduced by Mrs. I. A. Coriat, chairman of the program committee, and spoke on "The Responsibility of the Audience of the Theater."

After giving a brief resume of the history of the drama, Mr. Brown explained the dislike of a "cold" audience by players and the mutual gain by both when the plays are approached by the patrons in a spirit of sympathy and with ready applause. Then he pointed out how slowly the news of the true values of the different productions travels and the advantages to be gained by membership in the Dramatic League, which sends out bulletins on all plays of worth. A number of the members expressed their desire to join the organization and handed their names to Mr. Brown.

The coming season's program at the opera house was highly praised by Mr. White and he commented on the credit due to the Boston company in giving productions which cost as much as those of the New York or Chicago companies, although forced to draw its attendance from a population much smaller. He concluded his talk by singing Heine's "Du bist wie eine Blume" with a musical setting of his own composition, Chant D'Amour by Wakerlin, and a negro song by Sydney Homer, which were greatly enjoyed by the members present.

The Philergians of Braintree held a guest day in Cochato hall Tuesday afternoon and entertained the presidents and secretaries of women's clubs of Salem, Brockton, Whitman, West Medford and the Mattapan Club of South Boston, the Monday Club of East Weymouth and the Old Colony of South Weymouth. In the receiving line were Mrs. Caroline Bill, Mrs. G. O. Wales, Mrs. W. F. Rogers, Mrs. J. W. Watson and Mrs. Otto Oakman.

The entertainment included the reading of "The Piper" by Miss Katherine J. Evans and violin solos by Walter E. Loud, with Miss Mary Dyer accompanist.

Following the program, members and guests enjoyed a social hour. Mrs. Oakes Bridgeman, Mrs. Paul Chapin, Mrs. Alfred Cook and Mrs. Stephen Gammon assisted.

This week Pietro Isola's lecture to the art class was on the Venetian school. Reproductions of the works of Bellini, Giorgione, Tintoretto and Titian, whom he places first among the Venetian painters, were thrown upon the screen. His next lecture will be on the Eclectics.

Under the direction of the department of social service and education, Charles A. Prosser will speak on "Vocational Training" on the evening of Nov. 27, in Monatiot Hall. At the first meeting in December, Henry Warren Poor of the art museum staff will lecture on "Some Treasures of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts." After next Monday there will be a lapse of two months in the evening course.

The Swampscott Woman's Club observed Home Day on Monday afternoon, the subject of the meeting being the life and works of Harriet Beecher Stowe. At the business meeting over which Mrs. Alice W. B. Fifield presided, a request from the state federation for contributions to the endowment fund was considered. Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald gave a report of the autumn meeting of the federation.

A series of talks by Miss Edith Randall of Quincy, and a musical by the Westland ladies quartette were announced by the chairman of the art and literature class. Mrs. Emma M. P. Loker then took the chair and after a piano duet by Mrs. Katherine M. Bruce, and her daughter, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Bruce, a paper on the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe was read by Emily F. B. Hurd, who gave an intimate revelation of the home life of the Beecher family.

She told how the author began writing in early life and was later encouraged by her husband until her progress was crowned by the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which did more than any other literary effort to arouse public conscience to conditions of slavery. The works of Mrs. Stowe, including her New England stories, were considered by Miss Alice N. Townsend and a social hour followed.

The Chelsea Woman's Club met on Friday and enjoyed a song recital by Madam Isabella Bonton, assisted by Miss Gertrude Savage, pianist. The first portion of the comprehensive program included "Prayer from La Gioconda," by Ponchielli; "Marie," by R. Franz and "Kling" by Strauss, sung by Madam Bonton, and MacDowell's "Improvisation

"Bluetti," played by Miss Savage. After an intermission Miss Savage played Moszkowski's Melody in G flat, Fantasy for the left hand by Leschetizky, and Chopin's "Valse Brillante." MacDowell's "Long Ago," "The Sun Dial," by Kuster; "Rose Song," by David Stanley Smith; "The Moon Drops Low," by Cadman, and "Before the King," by Daniels, were then sung by Madam Bonton and concluded the entertainment.

By courtesy of the directors of the museum the art committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold a conference at the museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, on Dec. 7, at 10 a.m.

Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the federation, will preside. The following subjects will be considered: "Out-of-Door Art," by C. Howard Walker, followed by reports of work in this line from clubs; "In-Door Art," by Arthur Fairbanks.

At the afternoon session at 2 o'clock, "Applied Design or the Relation of Art to Life" will be the subject of an address by Denmore W. Ross.

Those attending are requested to present a card with name and club for admission. Luncheon may be had in the restaurant of the museum. Tickets must be ordered three days in advance of Mrs. Ansel A. Lauriat, 39 High street, West Medford.

Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will read selections from the poems written by her father, the late John Boyle O'Reilly, and give an original monologue at the meeting of the Levana Club, Worcester, on Tuesday.

The Melrose Woman's Club met in Corinthian hall Wednesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Agnes L. Dodge in the chair. At the business meeting Mrs. Frederick G. Smith of Somerville, a director of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the social service department. The endowment fund the General Federation is trying to obtain, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick reported the meeting of the Massachusetts federation in Haverhill, to which she was a delegate.

Mrs. Carrie R. Cushing, chairman of the history and travel department, then introduced the program, which included songs by Miss Gertrude Greeley, contralto soloist, and an address by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness on "Turkish Women in Constantinople, and as They Are Today; Their Part in Bringing About the Late Revolution."

Club tea was served, in charge of Mrs. Helen R. Munn, chairman of the social committee. The next meeting of the club takes place Dec. 13.

The Boston Daughters of Maine held their monthly meeting in Huntington chambers last evening with the president, Miss Elizabeth H. Soule, in the chair, and an attendance of about 60. It being "Maine Authors Night," Miss Soule gave recitations from the Famine of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and from the works of Holman Day. She also read a paper on the prominent persons of Maine. Mrs. Myra B. Lord read an original sketch, "Grandmother, a Precious Memory." The program closed with an address by J. B. Lewis, national patriotic instructor of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey sang and Miss Ella Chamberlain whistled.

The Hyde Park Current Events Club heard an illustrated lecture by H. Snow Ward of London on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books" on Wednesday afternoon. A colonial fete will be given by the club in Waverly hall on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 6, under the management of F. W. Boyd, chairman of the committee. The 13 original states will be represented in sales booths.

The "Midway Plaisance" under the supervision of Mrs. Charles F. Hill will be one of the unique features of the fete, with its side shows, games, dances, "jumping jacks" girls, snake charmers, a dancing bear and a trick monkey.

The College Equal Suffrage League held a social in its rooms, 585 Boylston Street on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss A. Maude Royden, the leader of the non-militant suffragists in England. In an informal talk Miss Royden declared that in England laws regulating the employment of women were enacted by "a company of sentimentalists," who deprive them of comparatively pleasant occupations, because they are coveted by the wage earning men, but allowed to keep the unpleasant and disagreeable ones. She also criticized the attitude of the Oxford alumni in excluding women as students in full standing from a university which is a national and not a "sex" possession. Following her talk Miss Royden answered questions by the league members.

On Wednesday evening a woman suffrage rally was held in Lincoln house, 70 Emerald street, under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, which has undertaken to start an organization in that ward. Following a lantern slide lecture and a number of short speeches, delegates and alternates were appointed to represent the ward at the convention of the party to be held in Boston in January.

The next session of the study class will be held at 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Terese Crowley, attorney-at-law, will consider the arguments brought against the so-called Democratic argument for equal suffrage, including "The Ballot Needs Force Behind It," "Merely Doubling the Vote," and "Increase of the Undesirable Vote." There will be the usual discussion at the end of the paper.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the suffragette movement in England, will lecture in Tremont Temple on the

evening of Dec. 5, and tickets are now on sale at the box office. Tickets are also ready for the luncheon to be given Mrs. Pankhurst by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for good government, Dec. 6, at the Vendome, where she will speak.

The Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester met at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Francis Dakin read an instructive paper on "How to Appreciate Sculpture," and illustrated the subjects of invention, simplicity and symmetry by pictures of Greek sculpture. She also made clear the difference between the Archaic and transitional periods of art. After the reading, the members visited the classical court and Mrs. Dakin, through her familiarity with the Greek mythology, added a new interest to the exhibits.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. Harry Terhune, 37 Athelstane street, Dorchester. Mrs. W. Howard Walker, followed by reports of work in this line from clubs; "In-Door Art," by Arthur Fairbanks.

The Fortnightly Club of Sharon will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Warren on the afternoon of Nov. 28. An address on "What the Hague Conference Have Done" will be given by Mrs. Anna Sturges Duraea.

Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley will read "Alada Kriesch on Ruskin and the English Pre-Raphaelites" from the translation by Dr. Chester from the Hungarian at the meeting of the Boston Ruskin Club on the afternoon of Nov. 27.

The Concord (Massachusetts) Woman's Club will observe guest night on the evening of Nov. 27 at 8 p.m. A male quartette and a soloist from the Apollo Club of Boston will sing. Mrs. John H. Whitney, chairman of the social committee, is in charge of the evening's entertainment.

The Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club met Tuesday afternoon in charge of the social service department. Mrs. B. B. Tremere, chairman. Mrs. Ernest Amyot Codman, president of the Instructive District Nursing Association, spoke on the district work and was assisted by Miss Ridley, one of the nurses. R. H. Dana gave an address on "Merit versus the Spoils System."

Booker T. Washington spoke on "The Negro and His Application of Education to Life" in the opening meeting of the Heptorpe Club of Somerville in Unitarian hall today. The president of the club, Mrs. Blanche E. Herbert, occupied the chair, and Helen Glines Edlefson, soloist, contributed a musical program.

The Scituate Woman's Club will hold its next meeting on the afternoon of Nov. 28, when H. W. Gibson, a member of the executive board of the Boston Y. M. C. A., will lecture on "Mankind in the Making." Music will be furnished by Philip Kimball, soloist at St. Paul's church, Boston.

The Woman's Political Club of Boston held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the New England Women's Club rooms, with the president, Mrs. Arthur A. Savage, in the chair. Following current events given at the call of the membership roll and a short drill on parliamentary law, a paper on "The Principles and Standard of the Republican Party" was given by Mrs. Ella G. Richards, building commissioner, and the mayor.

After an investigation by the finance commission of the circumstances connected with the collapse, it was found that Mr. Oliver was secondarily responsible and recommended his discipline. It was announced at the time that a hearing would be given him later.

The Suffolk grand jury, under orders of District Attorney Peletier, investigated the case and returned a no-bill. Mr. Oliver's reinstatement and the lack of an indictment by the jury practically exonerates him. The finance commission, under the direction of Secretary Darling, has for the last two weeks been making a thorough examination of the administration of the building department. Thus far the investigation

has reached the elevator inspection department and on Monday the gas department will be looked into. A full report is expected in about two weeks.

Samuel Crother's talk on "American Temperament," before the Newton Center Woman's Club on Thursday afternoon was proved as interesting as all his work. It was a defense and an appreciation of American optimism and the boastful attitude of the early colonists through the "Fourth of July period" up to the civil war.

The Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester will be entertained on Nov. 27 at the home of Mrs. Annie B. Newton, 28 Moreland street, Roxbury. Papers on Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci will be read by Mrs. William Canavan in continuance of the club's study of Italian art, which is proving to be an interesting and profitable one.

The Brookline Morning Club held its first social of the season at the home of Mrs. Robert Cross, Washburn Terrace, on Monday afternoon. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. M. D. Knight and Mrs. D. E. Beede. Refreshments and entertainment followed the business meeting. Mrs. W. H. Bowker will entertain the members on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 224 Aspinwall avenue, and Mrs. Eleanor Porter of Reading will read from her own stories.

The Framingham Woman's Club will hold its next meeting on the afternoon of Nov. 29 with Mrs. N. N. Denison as chairman. Mrs. May Alden Ward will read a paper on current events.

The Quincey Woman's Club will hold a social on the afternoon of Nov. 28 and the subject of home economics will be taken up by Mrs. Mary H. Abel in her address on the new principle of shop management as applied to housekeeping.

PHILLIPS' GRANDSON TO SPEAK

The Altrurian Club of Shirley was entertained on Thursday afternoon by a talk on "Kindness to Animals" by Guy Richardson of the Boston Human Society. A number of school children were present and were greatly interested. The club also had the pleasure of hearing Frank Chouteau Brown lecture in Fitchburg recently on the Dramatic League in its relation to women's clubs.

SAMUEL L. POWERS NOW MENTIONED FOR DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

Discussion of candidates for the delegation at large to the Republican national convention in 1912 is fast gaining ground in political circles. Among the new names frequently "mentioned" of late are those of former Congressman Samuel L. Powers of Newton, Councillor-elect Alexander McGregor of Malden and Henry P. Field, former mayor of Northampton and a member of the Republican state committee.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Senator Lodge and Crane, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham and Speaker Joseph Walker are now considered "bona fide" candidates for convention delegates.

In case it appears that a candidate cannot be one of the four delegates at large his friends are said to be ready to boom him for election as a delegate from his congressional district.

Mr. Powers' friends claim that he is entitled to a place in the delegation-at-large because of his prominence in supporting President Taft for the nomination in 1908. Mr. Powers has been called the original Taft man in Massachusetts. Because the Massachusetts delegation is expected to be solid for a renomination for Mr. Taft the claim is made that one of Mr. Powers' prominence and loyalty to the President should be included in the name of the delegation.

Alexander McGregor is being boomed as a delegate as a new man in political office. His supporters are said to see an opportunity to bring him into greater prominence and thereby to aid his candidacy for higher office at a later time.

The usual claim for representation from the western part of the state on the delegation at large is heard and Mr. Field of Northampton is the candidate being put forward. It is pointed out, however, in this connection, that Senator Crane is from western Massachusetts and many believe that the call for another man on the delegation-at-large will not be recognized.

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The usual claim for representation

from the western

MR. ROOSEVELT OUT IN A DENIAL OF HIS CANDIDACY IN 1912

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement here on Friday night in which he said that his recent article on laws and business had no political significance, and added:

"It can be stated that Colonel Roosevelt has received many letters indicating the willingness of the writers to give him political support if such is desired."

"It can be stated that Colonel Roosevelt today received a letter from a certain United States senator offering the full political support of the senator in case Colonel Roosevelt should wish to be a candidate in the national campaign."

"To this letter Colonel Roosevelt has replied that he earnestly hopes that the senator will not only refrain from any action looking to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, but also will prevent his friends from taking any such steps."

"No comment would be made by Colonel Roosevelt upon this announcement which, he insisted, should be made in the third person. He would not name the senator to whom he referred."

Among Mr. Roosevelt's political visitors were Charles G. Washburn of Worcester, Mass.; Congressman Victor Berger, the Socialist, and T. M. Osborne, the insurgent Democrat, formerly of Auburn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON—Assuming that Mr. Roosevelt is sincere in his statement given out at his Oyster Bay home on Friday night, it is in full accord with the impression that prevails in this city among leading men in both factions of the Republican party, that he will not consent to be a candidate for the presidency again in 1912.

President Taft and Senator La Follette are said to have long been eager to obtain some trustworthy information as to the attitude Mr. Roosevelt will take so far as the Republican national convention is concerned. They might find their answer today in Mr. Roosevelt's statement, if his political future were to be shaped altogether by himself, but it is remembered that Mr. Roosevelt was hoisted into the vice-presidency against his will.

The New York World and certain other daily newspapers, not supposed to be friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, have for several weeks been saying that he will be the nominee of the Republican convention, and is already laying his plans to that end. This talk, while not convincing, has caused more or less uneasiness in both the Taft and the La Follette quarters. The La Follette people are working industriously, and their headquarters in this city have the appearance of campaign headquarters when a presidential contest is at its height.

The Taft people, while not accepting the talk of Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 too seriously, are getting ready to begin a movement immediately following the meeting of the national committee in this city on Dec. 12, to fix the time and place for the national convention. Mr. Taft is to give a White House dinner to the members of the committee on the night of Dec. 11, which will be his initial political move with reference to 1912.

As to Mr. Roosevelt, most of the Republican party admit that in their opinion he will want to be President again, but they rather expect him to declare himself with reference to 1916, and not with reference to 1912. Politics will be more settled by that time, it is expected. The insurgents in the Republican party will either have captured the party or passed off the stage of action. It will be comparatively clear sailing, and coming on at that time it is figured that Mr. Roosevelt would not only have a better chance for nomination and election, but also a better opportunity to get important legislative results, for by that date the existing uncertainty concerning what shall be done with the trusts, with the railroads, with the big business generally, and with the various other things now in the public mind, will have passed away.

If he were to come to the presidency in 1912, it is asserted by the experts, Mr. Roosevelt might make a failure such as would affect his present position in the political history of the country, but coming on in 1916, it is said, failure would be unlikely, owing to the simplification by that time of the great and stirring issues.

But having Mr. Roosevelt in mind and the attempt to stampede the Chicago convention for him in 1908, the Taft people are preparing to repeat their tactics of that year, by insisting that all Taft delegates chosen for next year be bound by instructions which will prevent their being swept off their feet by a convention stampede for Mr. Roosevelt, or for nobody else, for that matter.

In 1908 Mr. Taft's position in the convention was uncertain for a time. Not only were there several dark horse candidates—Knox, Cannon, Fairbanks and Hughes—but Mr. La Follette was an active candidate, with Wisconsin actively supporting him; and the shadow of Mr. Roosevelt was cast across the convention up to the moment of Mr. Taft's nomination.

Next year there will be some simplification of this situation, so far as the number of candidates is concerned. It is likely that Mr. Taft and Mr. La Follette will be the only avowed candidates, if the foregoing forecast of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude should prove to be correct. But Mr. La Follette will have more delegates than he had in 1908 and his influence on the convention will be thereby increased. The progressives are to support him solidly and some esti-

mates give him as many as 200 to 250 delegates out of a total of about 1000.

The shadow of Mr. Roosevelt may be thrown across the 1912 convention just as in 1908 and altogether Mr. Taft is to have a big job in getting his forces together and well organized for the convention contest. This organization work is to be taken up following the meeting of the national committee, next month.

If Mr. Roosevelt were to become a candidate there are many people who believe he would be able to capture the nomination. But whether he would be able to capture the election is another matter. Many Republicans believe that Mr. Taft cannot be reelected. Quite as many believe that Senator La Follette could not be elected. The majority of these men believe 1912 is not to be a Republican year; that the Democrats will win, if they can have party harmony and nominate a straightforward progressive candidate.

"They have always been able to make more money in Hawaii than they could make at home. The chances for their children are notably better, seeing that the common school education lifts them out of the probability of field labor.

"Ignorant cheap labor is doomed in Hawaii as it is doomed everywhere else in the world where enlightenment enters. It is equally clear that the sugar industry to endure must eventually reorganize.

As the conferences draw to a close, the casual observer can reach but one conclusion from these important gatherings, namely, that a great unifying principle has actuuated all that has been accomplished, or is likely to result from these meetings.

How the American and Japanese educators in attendance look upon this conference can be gleaned clearly from what they have to say. Here are men who, like George Kennan, traveler, writer, lecturer; Edward S. Morse, a former professor in the Imperial University, Tokio; R. Tihonomiya, manager of the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank—to name only a few of the speakers who have addressed the meeting—who, viewing the international situation from their respective vantage points, agree upon the one thing that Clark University, modestly enough, has inaugurated a movement that will be of sweeping significance as the years pass by.

Friday picturesque glances at Japanese customs and characteristics were afforded by an address delivered by Prof. Edward S. Morse of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The speaker showed how kindliness was a predominating feature; how honesty was the general practise and told many anecdotes in illustration of this fact. Professor Morse praised the inventiveness of the people and spoke especially of their adaptability in discarding the old for the new. He said that where one time French military instructors prevailed, as soon as the Franco-German war proved a victory for the Germans, German military officers took the place of the French. Professor Morse did not think that this showed undue discrimination but that it merely proved the Japanese were awake to their opportunities and wished to profit by what the age had to offer.

On the score of education, the speaker made it clear that whereas Russia spent only 1½ per cent of its budget on education, some few years ago, the Japanese expenditures for the same purpose were 33½ per cent.

George Kennan followed with a graphic delineation of Japanese characteristics, with a view, as he stated, to correct numerous misconceptions about the people. Mr. Kennan will be best remembered for his descriptive work on Russia and Siberia and it is not as yet forgotten that it was his desire to tell the whole truth about conditions in the Czar's domain that caused Mr. Kennan no end of annoyance at the hands of the police department in Russia. The American writer incorporated many of his radical statements in his "Siberia and the Exile System."

Professor George G. Wilson of Harvard University, presided when Mr. Kennan spoke Friday evening.

The University Museum of Natural History including the collection of glass flowers, entered from Oxford street or Divinity avenue, and the Germanic Museum on Cambridge street, will be open until 5 p. m. today and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday.

The Fogg Art Museum, also on Cambridge street, will be open until 5 p. m. today, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday.

**CHRISTIANITY'S PART
IN JAPAN AWAKENING
TOLD IN CONFERENCE**

(Continued from page one)

was not denominational and was named the Church of Christ in Japan. The next two decades, 1883-1903, saw many viscidities. In such a country as Japan missionaries, coming face to face as they do with a non-Christian society soon learned to put little or no stress on things of minor importance and to unite in presenting to the people the great and living truths of the gospel.

The native churches also, having no interests in the divisions of the church in the west and not even understanding the reasons for these divisions, find themselves nearer together than the emissaries who bring the gospel to them. The contribution of Japan to the movement for church union comes from both the foreign and native workers. Beginning with the period of endeavor for full independence, say at the close of the Russo-Japan war in 1905, there has been a notable increase in activity among the Jewish passport question.

testimony is showing how express rates have been advanced through changes in the graduated scale and in classifications and by various other methods; and that rates for small packages in the United States are very much higher than they are in European countries.

"Much testimony has also been introduced to show that, where the express companies come into competition with the United States mail, they not only carry packages at far less rates than where such competition does not exist, but actually solicit that business; but that, with practically only such exceptions, the companies do not compete with each other. It is difficult at this time to predict when the investigation will be finished, but it is plain the end is not in the immediate future."

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**MR. IVES REVIEWS
INVESTIGATION INTO
EXPRESS BUSINESS**

(Continued from page one)

to route freights arbitrarily assumed by the companies in spite of repeated protests of shippers. Third—Practise of the companies in stamping all receipts 'Accepted only at owner's risk' regardless of whether their tariffs provide for rates based on owner's risk or not. Fourth—Companies' practise of not publishing their delivery limits in cities or lists of places where they make no deliveries.

"The immense sums of money that the United States is spending in Hawaii; ostensibly for defense," said Mr. Ives in his paper, "cannot have any but unpleasant effect upon the population in Hawaii as well as in Japan. The menace of this fortification, contemplated has been prepared, and the detailed

testimony is showing how express rates have been advanced through changes in the graduated scale and in classifications and by various other methods; and that rates for small packages in the United States are very much higher than they are in European countries.

"Much testimony has also been introduced to show that, where the express companies come into competition with the United States mail, they not only carry packages at far less rates than where such competition does not exist, but actually solicit that business; but that, with practically only such exceptions, the companies do not compete with each other. It is difficult at this time to predict when the investigation will be finished, but it is plain the end is not in the immediate future."

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**PACKERS SECURE
POSTPONEMENT OF
TRIAL TO DEC. 6**

CHICAGO—Delay until Dec. 6, pending proceedings before the United States supreme court, was granted the indicted bridge packers Friday by Judge Carpenter in the United States district court.

EIGHT UNWILLING PASSENGERS

Eight Italians were found on the steamship *Romantic* without tickets shortly after the lines were cast today. They were landed by the tug Peter W. French. The men said that they were working in the cargo, and did not hear the "all ashore" signal.



THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE
GILCHRIST CO.
Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place

← THE NEW GILCHRIST STORE AS IT
WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

GIFTS FROM HAMILTON PLACE ANNEX

Something New

Scarfs and Shams

Dressing Sacques—Stamped on plain lawn or creased.	Priced at.....	50c
Embroidered Scarfs and Shams—Several designs available or hemstitched.	At.....	25c
Embroidered Table Covers—45 in. lace trimmed.	At.....	1.50
Embroidered Table Covers—39 in. size, lace trimmed.	At.....	1.00

MEN'S UNION SUITS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE

Twice a year, Winter and Summer, are the "Seconds" of one of the most well known brands of Men's Union Suits offered for sale, comprising pure Egyptian yarn, fine medium and heavy wool mixed and highly mercerized fabrics. Upon examination you will find that they are practically perfect with the exception of a misplaced thread or machine oil mark.

Men's Union Suits—In medium and heavy weight quality; colors are white and ecru; value \$1.50 to \$2. At.....

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Men's Union Suits—Mercerized and wool mixed union suits, medium and heavy weights; value \$2.25 to \$2.50. At.....

1.35

As there are only 2 or 3 of a size in each lot we cannot fill mail orders.

CORNELL AGAIN WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

(Continued from page one)

ahead of Tech, with Dartmouth between. The runners finished in the following order:

1—John P. Jones, Cornell.

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These Household Pages contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers. Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation.

The Emerson PIANO

It should be borne in mind that the Emerson Piano is a high grade product of a high grade factory.

That it is not an experiment of recent birth.

That for over 60 years it has been held in high esteem by those whose musical taste has been educated up to concert pitch.

But don't for a moment lose sight of the very important fact that the Emerson Piano is the highest grade piano on the market today at the price.

And that nothing but immense demand seconded by large producing facilities could make either possible.

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Catalogue free.

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PURITY AND FINE QUALITY ARE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME. PURE cider may be made from green sour apples. A cheap South American coffee is PURE coffee. So there are many PURE vanilla extracts made from mouldy beans, cuts, seconds, etc. We guarantee the absolute purity of

Burnett's Vanilla

and you may judge its quality by the delicious flavor it gives your desserts.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT STOWELL'S

14 Kt. Gold Lockets

This heavy 14 Kt. Gold Locket is one of the beautiful new BROCADE ENGINE-TURNED patterns, in the soft ROSE or FRENCH GREEN finish, with PLAIN CENTER for ENGRAVING and with the BACK ENTIRELY COVERED by the BROCADE PATTERN. It is one of the newest and most desirable patterns in our stock. The price is \$14.50

We also have a complete stock of 14 Kt. Gold Lockets, perfectly plain, plain with Engine-Turned border, Engine-Turned with stripes, Colonial, hand engraved, etc. The finishes are: Polished, English (very polished), Roman, Rose and Green. Ranging in price from \$5 to \$30. With jewels, \$12 to \$150 and upwards.

A. Stowell & Co., Inc.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Established in 1822.



Irving & Casson
BOSTON NEW YORK
FURNITURE DRAPERY WALLPAPER DECORATION

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Please orders for Thanksgiving Dinner now to insure prompt delivery. Thanksgiving Plum Pudding and Mince Pies. Plain, fancy and fruit ices in any mold desired. Inspection of our Thanksgiving Pastry Specialties is solicited before placing your Thanksgiving order. Delivery to all parts of Boston and Brookline in time for Thanksgiving dinner. Telephone or Telegraph orders will be given special attention.

ORDER NOW

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

FASHIONS AND

NEWSPAPER RACK

A useful addition to the kitchen is a paper rack hung on the wall, in which are placed all newspapers after having been read. There is no end to the uses of paper in the kitchen, says a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. I use them for wiping off the stove, for mopping upon which to set pots, pans and kettles, to polish the lamp chimneys and window panes, for laying around the ironing-board on the floor while ironing, for wadding into large balls for kindling fire and various uses that are continually presenting themselves.

JABOTS IN BACK

Among the novelties in neckwear are to be found a number of stocks with jabots in back, according to the Hartford Courier. These collars are very high, usually in the back, and the jabot is more a butterfly arrangement or chou with small hanging tabs than anything else. This is a becoming fashion for women with thin hair at the nape of the neck.

BLUEPRINT MARKS

To write notes or dimensions on blueprints use a pen dipped in saleratus water, or rub a cloth saturated with the solution on the print and write with a pencil on the resulting white spot.—Popular Mechanics.

APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR BABY

Cap, bib, booties and carriage cover

ARE you thinking of a gift for baby? Then why not combine beauty and usefulness?

If the little one needs a cap, purchase half a yard of handkerchief linen and make a perfectly plain cap for which you can buy the pattern at any department store. Then on a strip of the linen 14 inches long and 5 inches wide, stamp and embroider a dainty design in mercerized linen thread. One of the most attractive patterns shows three circles of tiny daisies in the center of which is inset a medallion of Irish lace, and the circular part of the cap at the back is embroidered and inset in the same manner. The embroidered strip is edged all around with narrow Irish edging and is set on over the front of the plain cap that has been edged about with lace. This forms a double row of lace in the front, making an attractive frame for the little face, says the Philadelphia North American.

A spray of tiny ribbon rosebuds may further ornament the top of the cap if you wish. The linen cap, of course, is worn over a padded silk lining. If you make this lining yourself, sprinkle a little violet sachet powder between the silk and interlining.

A pretty cap designed for cold weather was of white fur, made over a pale pink lining, the only trimming being a cluster of ribbon roses and tiny green satin leaves placed directly on top and well to the front. A frill of lace was inset between the fur and the lining.

Slippers or booties are always accepted.

table, for little feet wear out so many shoes.

You can make these of linen, crash or kid. The tops of your old evening gloves can be cleaned and converted into the daintiest slippers for baby. Cut the slippers over a regular pattern and make according to directions, decorating the front and sides with embroidery of hedgehog work. A short sacque of linen or fine French flannel has a collar with scalloped edges embroidered in little sprays of forget-me-nots. The edge is buttonholed and a frill of narrow lace is set underneath. Folded-back cuffs match and the sacque is lined with china silk.

Babies always need bibs. The number of patterns to choose from is virtually unlimited. They can be made plain or as fancy as desired, finished with embroidery, lace or featherstitching, only an important point to remember when making a bib for baby is to fit a pad of absorbent cotton under the outer covering, else the moisture will soak through and ruin the dainty dress underneath.

A bassinet or carriage cover of French flannel shows small garlands of rosebuds worked in natural-colored floss, and inside each garland is a round medallion of Irish lace. The robe is bordered with a ruffle of flannel, which is edged with baby Irish edging.

Don't forget a pillow slip of fine linen embroidered on each end with a dainty spray of blossoms. This covers a down pillow, which in turn has a cover of chin silk in pink or pale blue.

GIRL DID COUNTRY HOUSE DEN

She got pretty effects with brown linen

BROWN or rather natural colored, linen is used above that through which the small brass rod is run. The object of having a shallow valance is that the view of great trees shall not be destroyed.

A box 12 inches high, 100 long, and 25 wide serves as a receptacle for infrequently worn dresses and a window seat. It is done with the linen. The sides and ends are concealed by the material hanging in box plait. On the top is a separate cushion, the case for which the girl made, but the cushion itself, that it might be even and nice, was done at an upholsterer's. The box is placed beneath two windows together, and near it is a round mahogany table on which are books, a jar of flowers, a lamp and the other et cetera one would have in such a room.

Being clever with her fingers, the girl did to do her room herself, and, having an economical turn of thought, she wished to have the best effects for the least money. The result is most charming in tan and pink, with touches of green, and the hangings are likely to wear well, says the Washington Herald.

The linen she bought in the piece of sixty yards at wholesale, and because it was cheaper she selected that which is stiffened and is used in the making of men's clothing. The home laundress washed the stiffening out, and the girl had a material not unlike Russian linen, but costing decidedly less.

On the walls of this room, which is high among the treetops, she had a paper covered at regular intervals with very small bunches of tiny, round, pink roses, showing the merest suspicion of foliage. The floor was plain hardwood.

The linen was made into straight draperies, with four-inch hem that fall unlooped to the sill. There is a shallow valance with similar hem, but no beading

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COOK BOOK HOLDER

A young housekeeper, who prizes her handsome illustrated cook book, takes excellent care of it, although it is in daily use, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. She opens it at the desired place and lays it in a new wire broiler, which cost but 10 cents and is kept solely for a book holder. The broiler is hung on a hook over the cooking table and no spatters of grease or egg disfigure the book.

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SMART SILK AND VELVET GOWN

Combination that gives handsome effect



IRLS will find a couch or bed knit in stripes of two colors stitch gives an effect of almost a cover, says the New York Times.

Use bone needles of moderate thickness and Germantown wool in white with a color in combination. Blue and white are favorites.

The afghan may be any design and stripes can be put in as fatalities. A good proportion is 70 on the needle and about a yard.

The stitch is simple. Throw 70 stitches, then knit four stitches together, the thread forward and knit four more stitches, again thread forward and knit off the gathering; throw 70 back and knit four more. That is all there is to give an open-work and closed-wise stripe that is novel.

For coloring knit seven rows white, then three of blue, three more of white and so on until there are three narrow blue stripes white. Then knit 15 rows of white, repeat the narrow stripes of white, with fifteen more rows of white. Alternate in this way until the pattern is long enough, ending with seven rows white as in the start.

For a finish, crochet a seven-inch shell in blue around the entire edge.

SAVING OF CREAM

Thin cream will whip stiff white of an egg is added, says change. After it is stiff you can add little milk; a bit at a time, beat timorously, so that a small amount of cream can be made to go a long time necessary.

WAGES OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND

Not near so good as men's in industrial trades

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Standard publishes an interesting article on the wages of women in industrial employment by Miss I. O. Ford, of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. She gives the following figures: In 1907 the number of women working in factories and workshops under the factory act was 1,852,241. The number of outworkers was 144,294; besides these there was a large number not under the factory acts, outworkers or home workers, who were not registered.

The registered number was 1,996,535. The percentage of half-timers was small. For example, in workshops there were only 751, and in textiles by far the largest number, only 17,540 out of a total of

679,863. Any one who has actual knowledge of industrial women's lives that even half-timers are sometimes support of their homes.

Women's wages in the Lancashire trade run up to 12s. a week, the West Riding of Yorkshire at 12s. a week, and the average for mill has been known to be 7s. average, as taken of the Wholesalers' Union (Leeds branch), in the sale clothing trade is below 10s. One official gives it at 7s. This of 7s. a week includes all wages of a whole year, not for isolated months. Therefore if we take the industrial trades, we find women are not anything like so good as

GOOD COOKING

The essence of good cooking four things: the ability to prepare, improve and vary the food, says a writer in the French *Journal des Femmes*. The French excel particularly in of varying the flavor. A small meat suffices them to make a wide variety of vegetables redolent of. Cooks they use all sorts of vegetables, part their unique flavor to make soups, stews, sauces and the which meat or fish is boiled. Combinations and variations are endless. English epicure declares that the excellence of French cooking in the lavish use made of veal. "Where we use one kind, France uses twenty."

DULL DAY JOKE

It is best to wash windows day, or at a time when the sun does not shine directly on them. all take a painter's brush and windows with it, inside and outside before the glass at all, says the Inter Ocean. For the window itself use warm water, adding spoonful of kerosene oil to a water. Dry with a soft cloth the no lint and polish carefully with paper and old newspapers.

IN FANCY SHAPES

Instead of cutting mush, hot oatmeal in slices, cut it in shapes with the cookie cutter and deep fat, says an exchange. It is much more attractive looking than trimmings left after cutting moisten a little with water in a double boiler, and, when quite melted again.

DATES IN APPLES

Next time you are going to bake apples don't core out the entire center, says an exchange. Leave the end intact, then insert a date which has been stoned, and sugar just the You will find it a delicious var-

PAINTED INSIDE

A woman noted for her careful keeping has the inside of all her drawers painted white and then with a coat of cream-colored enamel. Chicago Tribune.

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

It's Cocoa that is ALL Cocoa

Absolutely pure, Exquisite in Flavor. Made under perfect conditions.

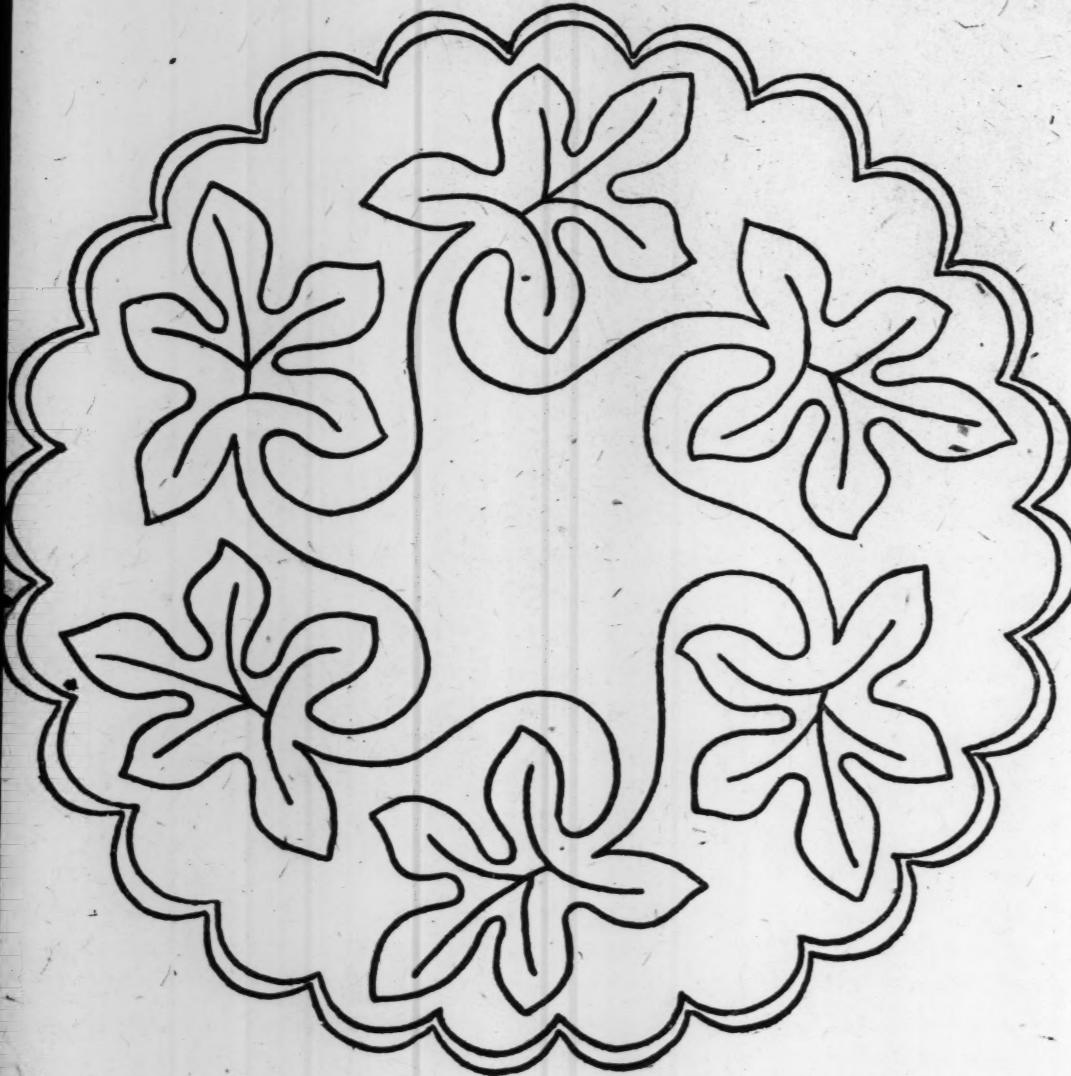
Because of Its Strength saves $\frac{1}{2}$ your cocoa.

Try Our New Oval Package and Prove It Always in Yellow Wrapper.</p

THE HOUSEHOLD

THIRD IN THE SERIES OF FINGER BOWL DOILIES

Design is carried out in soutache or coronation braid



THE first two designs for a set of finger bowl doilies have been carried out in soutache or coronation braid which is sewed with small stitches along the lines of the pattern. The scallops are padded and closely buttonholed and the veining in the leaves is done in the outline stitch. (No. 4 will be printed next Saturday.)

Directions for transferring—In taking off the pattern lay a piece of impression

paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this and with a hard pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

FRESH RHUBARB IN THE WINTER

How a home supply may be produced

DURING the past few years the demand for rhubarb in the winter has only grown until there are now few sets of any size that are not supplied. Considerable quantities of rhubarb stalks shipped in from the South, but numbers of people who enjoy fresh rhubarb gladly welcome some method by which they could obtain supplies from own gardens.

The first thing to do in order to produce stalks during the winter is to get sufficient number of rhubarb clumps, a clump that has done well in the garden will answer the purpose. No special preparation as to the garden management necessary, though if the plants have well fed during the growing season can be expected to do better than they did plants when used for forcing. Any time when the weather has come cold, the clumps may be dug. It is better to dig them before the ground freezes, but the clumps must be allowed to freeze. Unless they do freeze, they do not produce good stalks nor as quickly. While the clumps being frozen, the bed in which they are forced should be prepared. A variety of places will answer the use. Many florists and gardeners who have greenhouses utilize the space between the benches.

In such positions the clumps are first forced to thaw out gradually in a moderately cool room. A temperature of 40 to 50 degrees will not be too high this part of the work. To bring the stalks from the cold to the warmth beneath the benches would be too sudden a change and the plants would much more likely to suffer and therefore to produce poorer stalks and fewer of them than if thawed slowly. When thawed out the clumps may be closed together beneath the benches, a chink between the clumps should be filled with moist loam and the whole each clump should be beneath the face of the soil. When buried thus, a thorough watering should be given and a good soaking within 24 hours. It is important that the bed be thoroughly at the beginning so that every plant have ample moisture to produce succulent stems. Watering thereafter is a simple matter. It need be done only as the plant begins to dry out.

A few days, if the temperature is even 50 and 50, preferably near the temperature, the stalks should begin to appear. They should not be cut until after they have reached practically full height and until the leaf begins to expand. Then one hand should be placed at the base of the stalk a pull should be given so as to break the stem loose at its connection with the leaf. This can best be done without breaking the stem or doing injury to the leaf by drawing the stem taut and then pulling a little stronger on one than the other so that the fibres

TO CLEANSE QUILTS

Silk or sateen covered eiderdown quilts can without difficulty be washed at home. Two things, however, are necessary to perfect success, says the Washington Herald. First, the quilt must be dried out of doors on a sunny, breezy day, and, second, it must be rinsed through several clear, clean waters.

Where one does not have a greenhouse in which to grow rhubarb, a good supply can be secured in the cellar provided the temperature is not too low. All that is necessary is to place the clumps close together, fill in the chinks with soil, cover them with soil and be sure that the bed is kept moist all the time. If there is a furnace or some other kind of heater in the cellar, this should make the temperature high enough to produce good rhubarb stalks, but much more care will be required to maintain the moisture in the bed because furnaces tend to keep the air of cellar very dry.

Unless the cellar is very well lighted the probability is that the stalks will not develop nearly as large leaves as in the greenhouse, nor will these leaves be as green as those produced where there is more light. This in no way injures the quality of the rhubarb. On the contrary, if the plants have been properly managed the stems should be even more palatable than those grown in the garden.

Toward spring when the supply of rhubarb grown in the greenhouse or in the cellar is beginning to fail the garden may be called on for a succession. The best way to manage is to dig the snow away from the clumps where they are growing naturally, then to place an empty barrel over the clump so that when the stalks appear they will grow up into the barrel itself. Around the barrel fresh manure and straw from the horse stable should be piled to the depth of 15 to 18 inches and in a circle extending 2 feet or more beyond the staves of the barrel.

The fermentation of this material will produce sufficient heat to thaw the earth around the plant and soon the stems will begin to develop. The proper time to do this is three weeks or a month before spring would normally open. These clumps can be relied upon for several weeks' supply before the untreated rhubarb is ready for use.

FRUIT STICKS

Mix together one cup sugar, yolks of four eggs, one cup chopped dates, one half cup each chopped raisins and walnuts, one and one half cups flour sifted with one half teaspoon baking powder, pinch of salt and one teaspoon vanilla. Then fold in beaten whites of the eggs, roll very thin and bake in sheets. When done cut into bars about three inches long and one half inch wide. —Hartford Courant.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH and WEST

QUITE A NECESSARY LUXURY FOR THE TABLE ON

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IS AN ORDER OF

Page & Shaw's Candies

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO FURNISH THE CANDY FOR YOUR TABLE ON THIS HOLIDAY.



Chocolates, Per Pound 85c
Bonbons, Per pound 80c
Mixture of Chocolates and Bonbons, per pound 90c

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



On every Box this Woman in Red

Never take another instead.

Full-sized box, 15c in stamps, postpaid

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It's Baker's and It's Delicious



Made by a perfect mechanical process from high grade cocoa beans, scientifically blended, it is of the finest quality, full strength and absolutely pure and nutritious.

SOLD IN 1/5 LB., 1/4 LB., 1/2 LB. AND 1 LB. CANS
NET WEIGHT

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Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

gar. Stir while cooking a moment. Then add the gelatin, softened in two tablespoons of cold water. Stir until melted, then add the salmon and turn into molds. When thoroughly chilled serve.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

GRIDDLE CAKES

Delicate griddle cakes are made with a cupful of boiled rice, a fourth of a cupful of corn starch, a cupful and a half of flour, a saltspoonful of salt, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder and two eggs.

BEAT the eggs thoroughly without separating the whites and yolks and add enough milk to make a batter that will pour. Bake them on the griddle.—Montreal Star.

COCOA ICING

Mix one ounce or one heaping tablespoonful Bensdorp's cocoa, three tablespoonfuls sugar, and one tablespoonful boiling water in a smooth granite saucepan; stir over the fire until it bubbles and is smooth and glossy. Spread it quickly on the cakes.

BAKED MERINGUE IN CUT GLASS

Clever idea of a New York housewife

DESIRING to pass along a happy thought, a New York reader of The Monitor writes to it as follows:

"One day I wanted to serve a cold dessert in cut glass cups, yet I wanted a baked meringue on top of it. How to accomplish this I did not know, but an idea occurred to me, and proved so successful that others may be glad to know of it. I mixed a meringue, allowing one level teaspoonful of sifted powdered sugar, and a scant one quarter teaspoonful vanilla to each beaten white of egg,

and arranged this in individual portions the size to fit my cups. Then I filled a cake pan half full of water and floated on it the meringue, being careful that no portion did not touch another. I baked it 15 minutes in a slow oven, and found I had delightful little puffs which could be lifted without difficulty and put on to the dessert in the cups, giving a pretty finish, and a mysterious one, since, until explained, no one could guess how I could have baked meringue in cut glass."

SOME ATTRACTIVE HAIR FILLETS

Old-time Italian caps much favored

H EADDRESSES are quite wonderful. Mme. Paquin, Paul Poiret, Beer, and many of the other famous costumers are making a specialty of them, and are offering them with or without the hair, which hides the ears.

Yards upon yards—one feels inclined to say miles upon miles—of swansdown are offered at the French shops for trimming every garment on which it can be worn. It borders evening gowns and edges the sleeves and the decolletage with tiny pink roses just above it.

It trims the chiffon and net scarfs for evening, is used for ornamenting hats, is put on the velvet muffs, and is even used for belts on dinner gowns with tassels made of pink rosebuds at the side.

In addition to all these oriental fillets there is a wide showing of the fourteenth century Italian caps, in keeping with the sleeves, the shoulder line and the lace ruffles which are revived from the Italian period.

The caps are like those to which we once gave the name of Juliet; they are made of pearls, crystals, turquoise and corals on a white satin or white tulle foundation. As pink is so much the fashion this year among the exclusives, although it is not widely talked about, one sees a good many of these caps made of coral beads strung on coral silk and mounted on a white fabric.

Satin is rather an unusual material for these caps, but it is newer than tulle, and looks quite picturesque when

it is worn on top of the head, edged with a row of pearls or crystals and cut to sharp points that fall over the hair, which hides the ears.

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TEA TABLE SWEETS

Oriental sweets are very popular for afternoon tea tables. Among the first favorites are candied Chinese oranges, dates, plums and other stone fruit crystallized by foreign process and stuffed with nut mixtures, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Turkish paste and East India articles of all kinds are much used. Ginger bonbons are easily made at home by taking oblong pieces of preserved ginger and inserting these in the heart of fine, large dates which have been stoned. Draw the date together and roll in powdered sugar.

BAMBOO HANDLES

The bamboo handled broom is a little more ornamental, says the New Era, its joints may perhaps give a little better grip, it is little lighter and it costs a little more than the broom with a handle of turned wood; it has sometimes been called the lady's broom. It is made in medium sizes, designed for household use.

VELVET DUSTER

Nothing makes better dusters than pieces of old velvet, says the Newark News. A soft, flat velvet cushion, such as is used for brushing a top hat, is an excellent duster.

MOIRE APRONS

Black moire has been popular overseas for maid's aprons for some time, says an exchange. The shops are showing attractive styles made of this practical material.

W. C. KEEN

High Class Milliner
CORNER BOYLSTON AND BERKELEY STS.

FOR three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 27, 28 and 29, Mr. Keen offers a sale of two hundred and fifty hats and bonnets at \$10 each.

THIS SALE WILL CERTAINLY APPEAL TO CUSTOMERS WHO APPRECIATE THE BEST OF FRENCH MATERIALS, GOOD WORKMANSHIP AND CORRECT STYLES.

Raccoon Coats FOR Men and Women

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Collins & Fairbanks Quality Coats

Our Furcrafters have fashioned these coats on unusually smart lines, ample and full to assure comfort and warmth; and made with extra large collars and cuffs.

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Our stock is without exception the largest in the city. CHAUFFEURS' COATS, made of black dog, with raccoon collars

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GLOVES, fur inside and outside, in a wide range of quality and price.

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of doing everything and the right way is best for every way. Years of constant use by owners of valuable Plate proves that the only right way to clean and polish Gold, Silver and fine metal ware is with

ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

It's unlike any other and when a dealer tells you another article is "just the same" or "just as good" remember that store charges which means good credit for him but loss to you, if you buy the inferior article. FREE SAMPLE mailed on receipt of your address.

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Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

Bathygene Bath Powder. The Modern Bath Necessity. A delicate powder that will sweetly scent, as well as freshen and refine the air of the bathroom. It will soften the water making it more cleansing—remove all traces of perspiration (and its odor) and leave the skin surface smooth as velvet. The perfume is rich and exquisite, and will literally last for days. For the morning ablution—for the bath—for baby. Large metal package, 25c delivered.

Sample and Booklet FREE. FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., 121 East 13th St., CHICAGO

SOUTH BAY BOYS AND GIRLS GET NEW CLUB ROOMS AT THE UNION

They Can Meet and Play Games on Nights When Their Clubs Have No Special Program

COOKING IS TAUGHT

INNOVATIONS are in order this month at the South Bay Union, 636-640 Harrison avenue. The union has been well named "the neighborhood town hall of the South End House," for it is here that practically all the clubs connected with that large settlement have their meetings. About a thousand different persons are regular attendants at the union, and the whole atmosphere of the place is that of "brightness, courtesy, sufficient application and clean mirth."

In the basement of the union three rooms have been fitted up for the exclusive use of all boys who belong to any of the clubs. None of the club meetings will be held in these rooms, for other rooms in the building already fill that need. Instead, these new rooms will provide a general meeting place for boys who are somewhat at a loss to know where to spend their time on other than regular club nights. If a boy, for instance, belongs to only one club and is not a member of any evening class, this often means that there are six nights in the week unprovided for, six nights which might be turned to good account if a suitable place were available.

The suitable place is now forthcoming for South End boys who, it is safe to say, will not be slow to take advantage of this welcome opportunity. One room has been fitted up for active games and gymnastic sports and will appropriately be called the "rough-house room." The other two rooms will be used for sociability, reading, singing—for all boys enjoy a rousing good song—and the rooms will also be used for different forms of entertainment. Mrs. Cronin, whose work as an educational story-teller has already opened up a new world to hundreds of Boston boys and girls, will give her services once a week to the club boys at the union. In fact, there is to be a specialty every night in the week and every specialty is to be directly or indirectly of educational value.

The boys who use these new rooms are to be supervised by some of the Brettons or so-called "caddy" boys who are somewhat older and have a club room of their own on another floor. The excellence of this arrangement is obvious and should lead to a helpful relation-



This room at the South Bay Union has been comfortably furnished for use of the Boys' Club

ship between the older and younger boys.

On the third floor of the union a new room is to be opened for the members of the girls' clubs. A hush floor has been laid so that those on the lower floors may not be disturbed by any of the good times that enliven No. 3. This room will be especially dear to the girls, because they are helping to furnish it themselves. Here a goodly array of the best magazines will give them opportunity for hours of quiet reading when they do not wish to indulge in the music, dancing or dramatic work for which the room is also fitted. During December most of the time spent in this room will be devoted to sewing and embroidery, for the holidays draw on apace and these South Bay Union girls are adepts at fashioning dainty gifts. Later a good deal of the time will be given over to dramatics. The girls will be allowed not only to use the room themselves but also to share its hospitality with their friends, and the happy hours which will be spent in this attractive retreat can easily be left to the imagination.

Another innovation is the Wednesday afternoon demonstration in cooking and home making. Mothers will be shown how to prepare food and will be given advice as to what kinds of food best be given to very young children and then to those who are older. All the work in home making is to be connected with home-making work, which

is being done this year in the new house used by the Franklin school pupils; indeed, the object is to have the union work supplement, in a way, the school work.

Still another departure is to be the formation of what will be called the construction class. This class will be for children who do not like to sit still and make things that require close application. These children will be allowed to make things on a large scale, such as huge pasteboard boxes and doll houses, which will give opportunity for far greater activity than needlework, for instance, and which can be made in a comparatively short time.

The last innovation which has been planned so far is the dramatized story. On Saturday afternoons once a month the children will give an entertainment in which they will act out stories that have been told them or that they have read. They will not use the words of the story except as they happen to remember the original, but will use instead their own language so that the dramatization may as far as possible be a true expression of the child acting the part. This phase of the work will be in charge of Miss Margaret Shipman.

The holiday entertainment which the children will give in December will be worked out along the same line, as educators have long since discovered how much more satisfactory this form of entertainment is than the old-fashioned mechanical "speaking of pieces."

ONE WHO HELPED TURN CALIFORNIA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE TELLS STORY

From one who was in the thick of the contest at the polls that has just placed California in the list of woman suffrage states the Monitor has secured the following account of the meaning and progress of that contest. The writer handles his subject from the standpoint of an eye-witness, and the Monitor presents his views for whatever value it may have for readers in other districts.

SAN FRANCISCO — Whether equal suffrage receives the unanimous approval of all concerned, women as well as men, or only the endorsement of a governing majority, the great issue at stake is a question of vital importance and significance.

The victory of equal suffrage in California is not an isolated factor in the development of civic righteousness, nor is it the outcome of selfish demands, nor a passing fancy. On the whole, we are witnessing a step forward in the right direction, that of the raising of standards.

It is true that perhaps the western civilization appears at times peculiarly ahead of the middle West or the eastern sections, but that should not deter us from reading the signs on the political walls of our Pacific slope.

The staid eastern communities have various remedies at hand, and between them they seem to settle their problems in a way that may be satisfactory for densely populated industrial districts. But out here, in this far West, the elementary knowledge of civil government shows clearly that other methods have to be used.

In this six months campaign certain events have taught us strange lessons, a prognostic of similar encounters in other states, when the same question will be agitated, and a summary can be presented showing how the very cause of righteousness had to be handled and treated according to the local conditions.

A state, 700 miles long, 300 miles wide at its broadest; two centers, Los Angeles in the south, San Francisco for the north; two civilizations, two thoughts, two ideals and two rivalries. In the south a strong eastern or New England settlement; in the north a great foreign colonization.

When the Legislature placed by a two-thirds vote, the question of striking the word "male" from the constitution in the section defining the qualifications for elector, the various suffrage clubs were taken somewhat by surprise. They had hoped for, but not expected, such a vote by the Legislature, and hurriedly they gathered their forces.

Sixteen years before equal suffrage had been badly beaten, owing to the defection of a political party, the opposition of liquor interests, and the solid negative vote of San Francisco, 36,000 noes versus 12,000 yeas, three to one. The

state would have won, but this avalanche left a majority of 13,000 against the amendment.

This time new elements gathered around the pioneers in the work. Old methods were placed on exhibition, but not used. The press was appealed to, and in almost every case responded readily. In San Francisco and in Los Angeles a few dailies refused to join in the chorus. A businesslike determination superseded a mere appeal to chivalry; the demand for justice and right sounded clearly above any sentimental request, and soon in the various districts, first the cities, then the villages, then the open country, the advocates of equal suffrage were heard. Active, young, enthusiastic, logical and cheerful, they toiled early and late, and really at a great sacrifice. Every possible objection was raised to confront them. If a woman campaigned she was given to understand her place was at home, somewhere in the kitchen or the parlor; if a man undertook the work he was asked what had happened to his intellectual powers. Organizations, regardless of political or religious divisions, sprang up throughout the state; officials were asked to place themselves on record; tons of literature went out by mail or hand into the remote hamlets and the mountain fastnesses, in at least half a dozen languages.

Then the opposition awoke. What an awakening! Was the state going to adopt equal suffrage? Would woman conquer her rights, and was the three to one of San Francisco to be erased from political annals. They launched the committee of fifty in Los Angeles to protect the women from the ballot box. They made an appeal, desperate, at the eleventh hour, to the weak and uneducated or ignorant. The writer, on a tour in an automobile, faced the crowds of foreigners, ignorant of American ways and principles, the night before election, and saw those very same uneducated troops to the polls to mark "no" for the enfranchisement of women, and "no" for the liability of employers, destined to protect them.

The result was a revelation. Good work had been done. In San Francisco the same amount against woman suffrage, about 35,000. No progress in 15 years for the opposition! But about 22,000 were for the amendment. The three to one had been cut in two. And the state won this time, Los Angeles rushing on with a 5000 majority; the big valleys of

GOING TO DO SOMETHING

"Something positively must be done to bring down the cost of living."

"That's what. I think I'll read a paper on the subject at my club."—Washington Herald.

It is the plan of the buyers to install a big irrigation system and develop the eastern section of the holdings.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Furs in all the richness and variety of their beauty are to be found in abundance at the handsome store of Lamson & Hubbard on Bedford street. As with other good things, there are furs and furs. Two furs are not necessarily of the same value though they may be of the same kind of animal. The fur of value grows thick upon the body, and has a fine sheen. If it is a marked fur, those markings must show evenness and beauty. Many furs that are put on the market are thin and scraggly, and the gloss is artificially applied. There is a difference also in the way furs are sewed. It takes an expert to cut and sew them properly. A single coat is often made of hundreds of pieces. To get those together in just the right way, so that the fur is smooth and even and all lies in the same direction, is no simple task. It is still more difficult when they are made up in stripes as they so often are, or an effect of trimming is given by having a part of the fur run another way. Lamson & Hubbard take the greatest care both in the selection of their furs and the manner in which the garments are made. Their styles are exclusive. They have many things ready to wear and also pay particular attention to garments made to order.

Everybody who has passed the Sorosis store on Boylston street this week has stopped for a look into the windows, and many who have heard of them have gone around that way on purpose to see. They are football windows, one decorated with Harvard's crimson and the other with Yale's blue. Each has a football painting as a background but the shoes that are displayed in the windows never were seen on a football field. They are the daintiest imaginable, those in the one window made of the crimson, and in the other of the blue. Some are cut from satin, some from suede and are exquisitely embroidered in gold or ornamented with jewels. In themselves the lines of the shoes seem perfect, not needing the additional ornament of needle or gem although they do add so greatly to their beauty. A number of the shoes have been sold from the window to be worn at some of the balls of the opening season, to the opera and other important social and artistic functions.

It is interesting to know that at the great functions of the recent coronation of the new King and Queen of England many of the shoes worn by the royal family and guests were made in the Sorosis shoe factories in Lynn. Many of the shoes were most expensively decorated with rhinestones and rubies, and the insignia of rank of the various royalties were embroidered with solid gold and silver filigree. For years Sorosis have been the only shoes worn by the royal family of Greece. A number of Russian countesses have recently ordered some very smart shoes, and the crown princess of Germany and several ladies closely connected with German royalty have had shoes made in the Lynn factories. People of quality abroad as well as at home recognize the superior merit of the Sorosis shoes.

While it is an accepted theory that after a certain number of summers and winters have come and gone since one opened one's eyes upon the world, toys no longer attract, it is far from true. If it were so such beautiful toys would never be made and such a heap of them would never have been gathered by the Jordan Marsh Company for the December holidays. From Sonneberg, Nuremberg, Vienna, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Paris, London, as well as our own Americana centers they have been collected and are daily attracting the crowds who come to admire and buy. It is such a collection as never before seen in Boston. Everything is displayed for the advantage of the customer, and so arranged that it is a joy just to look at it. Dolls, dolls, dolls, there are, of every kind and description with everything that per-

sonalizes the store of A. Stowell & Co., Inc., is always a treasure mine for those who are looking for something that is suitable for gifts. It seems as though special effort in this direction is made by this company, for its stock always includes a wide range of articles of moderate price; things that are suitable for the adornment of the home, the table or the person. Most of them are novel in pattern and design. Among them are cut and fancy glassware, handsome porcelains, silver tableware and jewelry for men and women as well as clocks and watches. Handsome things in all these lines are carried by this company.

SWAMP DISTRICT TO BE RECLAIMED

BALTIMORE.—Plans for the reclaiming of 2200 acres of swamp land in Montgomery county have been drawn up by the drainage division of the department of agriculture, and John R. Haswell, resident drainage engineer for the state, has taken up headquarters at Easton to study local conditions, with the view of working out the plans at the earliest possible date.

The area to be reclaimed lies between Seneca and Edwards Ferry, on the north bank of the Potomac. Through the proposed system of ditches, the storm water from the hills south of Poolesville can be taken off, and backwater from the Potomac will be prevented. The cost of the work is estimated at \$30,000, the expense having been increased by the need for several sluices under the Chesapeake & Ohio canal.

Water power for lighting and manufacturing purposes will be developed, and as the surveys pass through some of the finest timber land in Klamath and Lake counties and are close to the Oregon Eastern and Oregon Trunk surveys, the utilizing of this power will mean the ultimate use of millions in manufacturing. New towns will be founded and Northern Lake county will become a large factor in the growth of the state, it is promised.

It is asserted that the Hunter Land Company of Portland and Minneapolis, is promoting and financing this movement.

The holdings are a part of the old Willamette valley and Cascade mountain wagon road grant which was taken over less than a year ago by Minneapolis and St. Paul capitalists.

It is the plan of the buyers to install a big irrigation system and develop the eastern section of the holdings.

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—The new steam schooner which is building at the Kruse & Banks shipyard at North Bend for the Simpson Lumber Company will be the largest steam lumber carrier ever built on Coos Bay.

The vessel, which will be ready to launch the latter part of this month, is a little more than 200 feet long,

with 40-foot beam, and will have a capacity of 900,000 feet of lumber. The vessel will be one of the fastest lumber carriers on the coast.

THROUGH the five centuries marking the evolution of the piano, no name has made so great an impress or has signified so much in the creation of the piano—the perfect instrument of music of modern times—as the name

STEINWAY

To own a Steinway
Is to possess the best

If a piano of unapproached durability and of incomparable tone is desired, every consideration of art—every test of experience—points to the wisdom of purchasing a Steinway.

The Steinway Miniature

A grand piano in small compass. Made to retain all the essentials of a true grand. Price \$800

The Steinway Vertebrand

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NEW CLEVELAND MAYOR OUTLINES PUBLIC POLICY

CLEVELAND—Newton D. Baker, follower of the late Tom L. Johnson, who was recently elected mayor by the greatest plurality ever given a candidate in this city, outlined today his public service intentions in these words: "Efficiency and honesty in the administration of the ordinary affairs of the city; justice in the relations between public service corporations and citizens."

"Those were the city government ideals of Mr. Johnson," he said. "I shall strive to perpetuate them. You might say that the general idea is an ideal municipality. Mr. Johnson dreamed and fought for Cleveland as a 'city set upon a high hill.' He meant that Cleveland should provide for its citizens, not merely a place in which to work and live, but a place for rich enjoyment of life's comforts, equal opportunities, free education and general prosperity. His three-cent fare fight was merely one phase of a general idea."

The platform upon which Mr. Baker was elected pledged his administration to take up the fight for honest government where Mr. Johnson left off. His first move will be to take up a fight for "three-cent light" through the erection of a municipal electric light plant.

"The people as a whole are progressive," said Mr. Baker, "and it is not to them that arguments must be made. The fight comes from the other side. Our working out of the plan for a municipal lighting plant has just begun. A study must be made of the cost of production and the business for the city run on an honest, efficient basis. What we expect to accomplish through the municipal plant is to furnish lights for the homes of the rich and poor alike at a minimum cost of production, with maximum efficiency at a minimum price to the consumer. Then the city can compete with the present monopoly and high prices."

It was said to Mr. Baker that persons outside of Cleveland believed the city was working out its problems in a socialistic way, but without regard to party.

"Not at all," replied the mayor-elect.

"Socialists are in favor of municipal ownership, but every one that favors municipal ownership is not a Socialist. Every city has its problems to solve in its own way. We will take up the subject of water filtration in Cleveland along the same lines that the lighting question must be handled."

"If it is shown that the water reaching the city's residents is impure, then we must find a way of filtration; and again dealing honestly, with the greatest efficiency and at a minimum cost."

When Tom L. Johnson ran for mayor

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News of the Opera, Players and Singers

MUSICAL copyright issues come up intermittently as the provisions of the 1909 Congressional statute are tested out. The societies of authors and composers both in Germany and in France are ready to avail themselves of the vast protection that is theirs by the reciprocal copyright relations subsisting between their governments and ours. Reciprocity is all to their benefit, of course; for American audiences want to hear Strauss and Debussy, while European audiences can get along finely without ever hearing a composition from an American pen.

The societies of composers and publishers, which are an inseparable factor in the musical life of Europe, may yet develop into organization in the United States. But it is hardly conceivable that they would do for an American what they did for Debussy at Mme. Maud Powell's recital in New York, when they forbade the presentation of "Goliwog's Cakewalk" until the performance fee was paid. An American composer would be only too glad to have his piece performed, ever to press the copyright law to such an extreme.

The consolidated copyright statute will show its teeth now and then to artists and public, and not always with a Goliwog grin either, as in the New York recital instance. Mme. Powell laughed off the French society's interruption of her concert and tuned her violin to Brahms. But there are times when the law's requirements are no joke. For example the music student who wants to ponder the score of a modern opera, the publishers of which claim the full protection Congress has accorded them, is more often than not refused his wish.

A student practising the composing art must learn his Puccini and his Massenet from attending performances of these lyric dramatists works at the opera house. He may not, except under extraordinary arrangement, actually read the full orchestral and vocal partitions of popular Italian and popular French composer in a library. Strange, the student muses, that a book should be accorded copyright protection with the understanding that its publishers need not market it unless they want to. The score of an opera, which to an advanced musician is the actual opera, may be copyrighted at Washington, on the deposit of two copies with the Librarian of Congress. The requirement of putting the scores on sale is not made a condition of the protection. The completely printed opera is available as an inter-library loan to be applied for through the student's local library.

Two copies of the "Girl of the Golden West" and two of Massenet's "Thais," for example, are all there are, technically, to go around among the score-delivers of the whole United States. Those scores rented to opera companies can perhaps be read under the eye of the opera librarian by a favored student who leaves his pencil and music paper at home.

Ask on what ethical grounds copyrighted books are withheld from sale and the answer will come like this: Self-protection and the protection of the composers. And furthermore like this: If French and Italian full scores of operas were freely for sale, it is doubtful if the libraries would avail themselves of the fact, since the enormous cost of printing a modern score carries with it prices that range from \$25 to \$250 per copy.

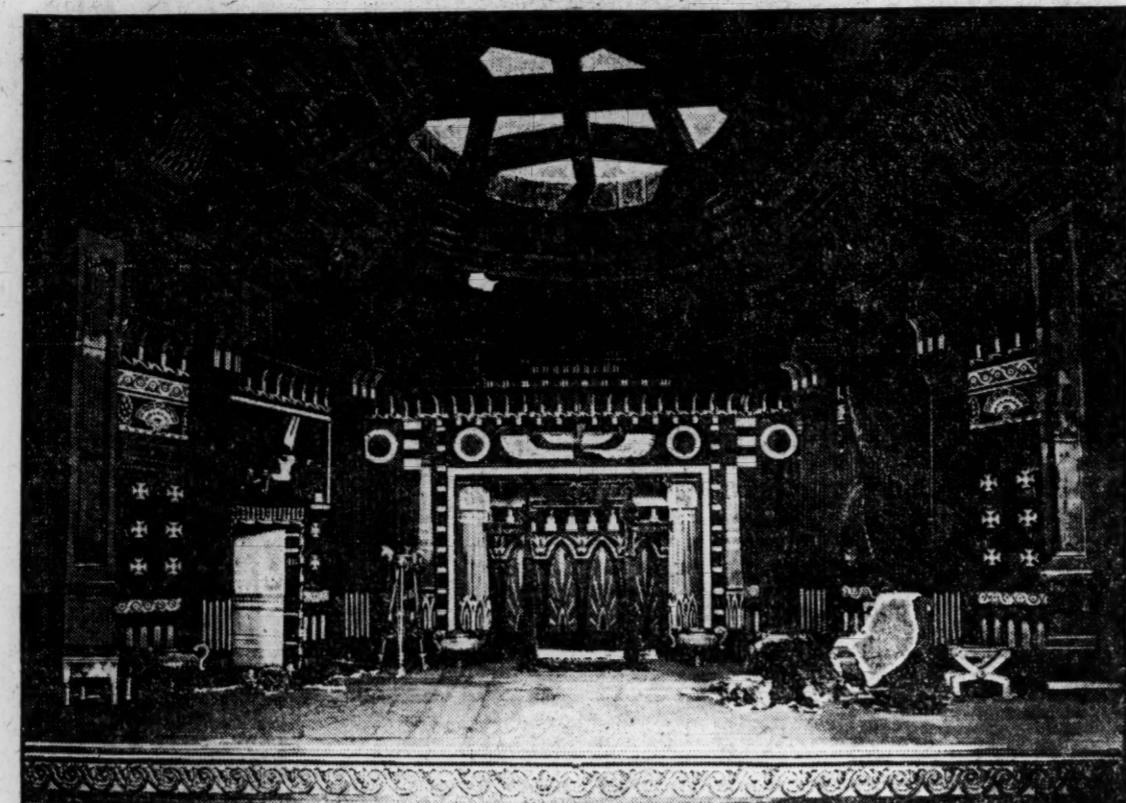
Ask the legal ground of the restriction and you are referred to the United States statutes of 1908-9, part one, page 1075. There you read under section 11 of the amended copyright act passed by the Sixtieth Congress: "That copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by the deposit, with claim of copyright, of one complete copy of such work if it be a lecture or similar production or a dramatic or a musical composition."

Certain composers have been willing, or their publishers have been willing for them, that their scores should be freely sold. Strauss and Debussy have been among the number to let their opera partitions circulate wherever purchasers were found who would stand their prices. Thus "Salomé" and "Pelleas and Melisande" can be read in the Allen A. Brown collection of the Boston Public Library because the publishers of those works trust a responsible purchaser not to permit copying and piratical production of the music.

In the light of Debussy's hitherto lenient regard for his admirers, the Powell interference caused at the time some surprise. The reason it happened is perhaps because the Society of Composers as an organization is a stricter legal disciplinarian than many of its individual members. Mr. Caplet, the French conductor at the Boston opera house, is a composer and an enthusiastic promoter of Paris Conservatory graduates' compositions in America. When asked what he thought about the claim of some Frenchmen for extreme copyright privilege he said that the societies of composers and many publishers were in his opinion unnecessarily exacting. He thinks it would be better all around if modern operatic scores were circulated more freely among students and he considers that the dangers from piracy are greatly exaggerated. He says that students of the Paris Conservatory have no advantage over those in the New England conservatory or any other American music school. There is one copy of every government-protected opera in the national library and this has to do for all France, unless the publishers are willing to put the scores on the market. The publishers who refuse to sell to American libraries or who put on prohibitive prices do the same thing with their own countrymen.

With Mme. Zina Brozio in Boston active preparations will begin this week for the production of Massenet's "Thais," in which the French singer is to take the

"THAIS" SCENERY READY FOR SECOND WEEK OF OPERA



(Photo by Stiller, Boston)

First tableau of act two of Massenet production is example of Alexandrine interior as studied by Mr. Menotti's painters

BOSTON AWAITS OPENING OPERA MONDAY NIGHT

leading part. The other singers will be Jean Riddez in the role of Athanael, Edward Clement in that of Nicias and Edward Lankow as Palmon.

Everything is in readiness for the opening performance Monday night and a large audience will greet the singers when the curtain rises. The management requests everybody to be seated at precisely 8 o'clock, for there is chorus singing behind the lowered curtain and the noise of slamming doors will greatly disturb the unity of the performance.

The repertoire for the rest of the week consists of "Tosca" on Wednesday night, "Aida" on Friday night and "Carmina Burana" at the Saturday matinee.

"Tosca" will give Bostonians an opportunity to renew their acquaintance with Antonio Scotti, whose acting of Scarpia stands out preeminently among the conceptions of the role by the famous baritones. It will be the first time that Mr. Scotti will sing as an active member of the Boston Opera Company. Mme. Melis de Floria Tosca will appear in one of her most effective impersonations.

Mr. Constantino will be the Cavardossi of the cast, a role which he looks upon as one of the best in his repertory.

The cast of "Aida" for Friday night includes Miss Emmy Destinn as the heroine, Mme. Maria Gay as the princess plotting against her, and Giovanni Zenatello as the Egyptian hero. Mr. Polose will impersonate the father of Aida and Edward Lankow will be the priest Ramfis.

Maria Gay's Carmen and Edmund Clement's Don Jose are looked upon by many as the masterpieces of impersonation of these two artists. The dramatic intensity of the one and the vocal artistry of the other will make a rare combination. Mr. Mardones will be the Escamillo at the matinee and Bernice Fisher, who has progressed remarkably since her debut last year, will be Micaela. "Samson et Dalila" and "Carmen" will be conducted by Mr. Caplet; "Tosca" by Mr. Moranoni and "Aida" by Mr. Conti. Dolores Galli, the premiere danseuse, will go through her steps this week for the first time before a Boston public.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, an operatic concert at popular prices will be

Coloratura Soprano Who Will Sing in Italian Opera the Coming Season



(Copyright by Walery, Paris)

MME. MARIE-LOUISE MARTINI

given, with a program that includes the first act of "Samson et Dalila" in oratorio form and the prologue from "Mefistofele" with soloists, chorus and orchestra. Other attractions on the program are Marie-Louise Martini—a young coloratura artist, who will sing the bell song from "Lakme," Glenn Dillard Gunn of Chicago, a pianist, who has won a reputation throughout the West, and Horace Britt, first cellist of the Boston Opera House orchestra. These will also be several numbers by the orchestra under the leadership of Wallace Goodrich. Mr. Caplet will direct "Samson et Dalila" and Mr. Conti the prologue from "Mefistofele."

The first of the two concerts given by the Symphony orchestra each season in aid of its pension fund is given in Symphony hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. With a program devoted entirely to excerpts from Wagner's music dramas and with Madame Schumann-Heink as soloist, an evening of more than ordinary pleasure may be expected. It has always been the purpose of the Symphony orchestra and its conductors to make the pension concerts appeal to all music lovers.

The pension fund institution of the Boston Symphony orchestra is unlike anything else in this country. Other orchestras have attempted to organize pension funds but not so successfully as this. The idea was Mr. Gerick's, who modeled it somewhat after the pension funds possessed by some of the orchestras in Europe, particularly that of the Gewandhaus in Leipzig. With the exception of a few gifts from individuals, the entire fund has been built up first, by the receipts from the concerts given each year; and second, by the annual dues of the members of the orchestra. The first concert for the fund was given in March, 1903, and it was possible to begin to pay pensions four years ago. The existence of this fund has made conditions much more favorable for the orchestra as a whole and for the individual members.

Nearly every great artist who has appeared as soloist with the orchestra has given his or her services. These include

most of the great singers and instrumentalists who have visited this country in the last nine years. Four years ago Mme. Schumann-Heink gave her services for a concert and this year she does it again.

With Mme. Schumann-Heink as soloist, it is but natural for Mr. Fiedler to turn to Wagner for his program. The three solo numbers will be the Erda scene from "Rheingold," Waltraute's narrative from "Dusk of the Gods," and the scene and air from "Rienzi," "Gerechte Gott!" The orchestral numbers will be the prelude to "Mastersingers of Nuremberg," the prelude to "Lohengrin," the funeral music from "Dusk of the Gods," the prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde," the Good Friday spell from "Parsifal" and the "Tannhaeuser" overture.

SEASON ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

The Handel and Haydn Society has issued its annual prospectus for the three concerts which it will give in Symphony hall this winter. The usual performances of "The Messiah" will be given on Sunday, Dec. 17 and Monday, Dec. 18; "Arminius" will be given on Sunday, Feb. 11, and "Saint Paul" will be given on Easter Sunday, April 7.

For "The Messiah" the soloists engaged are: Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano; Mrs. Pearl Benedict-Jones, alto; Reed Miller, tenor and Frederick Weld, bass, for the Sunday performance; and Mrs. Marie Sundelin, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, alto; Reed Miller and Arthur Middleton for the Monday performance. For the "Arminius" the soloists will be Mrs. Isabelle Bouton, mezzo-soprano; H. Evan Williams, tenor and Marcus Kellerman, baritone. Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano, and Miss Jenny F. W. Johnson will be among the soloists for the performance of the "Saint Paul" oratorio and there will be other soloists, the names of whom will be announced later.

Season-ticket holders may procure their former seats by applying at Symphony hall after 8:30 a.m. Wednesday, Nov. 29, or Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1 and 2, or by sending checks or money orders with return directed and post-

New in Soprano Group of Artists, She Takes Light Dramatic Parts



(Photo by Eug. Piron, Paris)

MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK

paid envelope to the box office, Symphony hall. The season tickets include the choice of one performance of the Messiah. Other purchasers can secure season tickets in the same way.

At the Boston Symphony concert of Friday afternoon, Dec. 1, Saturday evening, Dec. 2, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young violinist who first appeared in Boston last spring, will be the soloist. She will play Bruch's Scottish Fantasy. The interest in the orchestral part of the program will center in the performance of Elgar's second symphony, which will have its first performance in Boston. The first performance of the work in this country has just been given by the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, and on Dec. 10 Walter Damrosch is to give the first performance of the work in New York.

This second symphony of Elgar's was performed for the first time in London last spring, having been heralded in advance with all the eagerness that greets each new composition in England of this composer. It is written in a light vein and is intended to be decidedly a cheerful, joyous work. The other number on the program will be Tchaikovsky's Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet."

The following week there will be no symphony concert, as the orchestra will be away on its December trip.

The Imperial Russian Court Orchestra with singers of the Russian Imperial opera house will give a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 10.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor, will give a concert in Symphony hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, at 8:15. This orchestra now in its twentieth season is recognized as one of the great orchestras of the country. The Chicago orchestra has so many perfections that it is difficult to select any one department for special mention. Every listener must be impressed by the quality of the tone and keen alertness of the attack. The conductor pays particular attention to all details of the work but he never sacrifices virility to the intricacies of the score and he gives a splendid power and sweep to every climax.

Sale of tickets begins at Symphony hall, Dec. 4. Mail orders accompanied by remittance and address to L. H. Mudgett will be filled in order of their receipt as near the desired location as possible, prior to the public sale.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the pianist, gives his third recital of the season in Jordan hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock. He plays a Chopin program. There are few greater interpreters of this great master than de Pachmann.

Harold Bauer gives a recital in Jordan hall on Monday afternoon, Dec. 4. Mr. Bauer's reputation has been firmly established by his previous American tours and by his long series of triumphs in Europe. A critic said of Bauer when he first came to this country: "Occasionally a pianist comes to America without flourish of trumpets, beating of drums and general alarm without. He comes, is heard and conquers by the display of art and temperament. Such a pianist is Harold Bauer."

Leonard Borwick, pianist, who has just been having a sensational triumph in San Francisco, gives a recital in Jordan hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 6. Mr. Borwick originally planned to give a recital here the middle of this month, but so great was his success in the far West that he was induced to prolong his stay there.

The Flonzaley quartet is to give its usual three concerts in Boston this season, the dates being as follows: Thursday evening, Dec. 7; Thursday evening, Jan. 11; Thursday evening, Feb. 29. This organization has become an important factor in the musical life of Boston. Its four artists are: Adolphe Bettini, first violin; Alfred Poehn, second violin; Ugo Ara, viola, and Ivan d'Arhambeau, cello. The finish of their technique and the perfection of their ensemble are two qualities which have everywhere been commented on. It may be that a few seasons hence the Flonzaley quartet will be regarded throughout America as it already is in Europe, as the greatest string quartet in the concert field.

Miss Margaret Huston, a Canadian soprano who has sung abroad both in concert and in opera, gives a recital composed largely of modern songs at the Belasco theater, New York, Monday afternoon, Dec. 4.

The music department of the city of Boston begins the fourteenth year of municipal chamber music with a concert at Ford hall, Ashburton place, on the evening of Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock. The orchestra, under the direction of William Howard will render a program of classical numbers. Mrs. Emma Ecker Krauth, contralto, is the soloist. She will be heard in the Romanza from the opera "Mignon," "Knowest Thou That Fair Land?" The entire program for the first concert is here given: Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; Canzonetta from string quartet, op. 12, Mendelssohn; Romanza from "Mignon," Thomas; selection from the opera "Aida," Verdi; solo for flute, variation on a Tyrolean air, Boehm, Frank H. Eaton; scherzo from "Rural Wedding" symphony, Goldmark; vocal selection, "After," Mrs. Krauth; praeleidium in C-minor, Chopin.

The schedule of municipal concerts is as follows:

Nov. 28, Ford hall, Ashburton place, orchestral concert; Dec. 7, Dorchester high school, trio; Dec. 15, Roxbury high school, orchestral; Dec. 18, Girl's Latin school, Huntington avenue, trio; Dec. 19,



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Metropolitan Soprano Who Impersonates Aida in First Week of Opera



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York)

MISS EMMY DESTINN

Dorchester high school, orchestral; Dec. 20, Faneuil hall, orchestral.

Tickets for all the concerts are free, and may be had by applying to Walter L. Finnigan, 905 Carney building, 43 Tremont street, Boston.

Louis C. Elson lectures on the programs of all the orchestral concerts.

The Kneisel quartet, Franz Kneisel, first violin; Julius Roentgen, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola; Willem Willeke, violoncello, give their second concert Tuesday evening Dec. 5, at 8:15 o'clock in Steinert hall with Harold Bauer, pianist, assisting. Their program is as follows: Mozart, sonata in C major; A. Koplow, quartet in G major, op. 15; Brahms, quintet in F minor, for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello, op. 34.

David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Clara Mannes, pianist, begin their fourth season with a sonata recital in Steinert hall Thursday evening Dec. 14, at 8:15 p.m. Their program is as follows: Mozart, sonata in B flat major (allegro moderato, andantino sostenuto e cantabile, rondo, allegro); Reger, suite ("Im Alten Stil") in F major, op. 93 (praeludium, allegro commode, largo, fugue, allegro con spirito); Brahms, sonata in G major, op. 78, No. 1 (vivace non troppo, adagio, allegro molto moderato).

Miss Alice Foster Pierce of Huntington chambers is organizing classes in eight-hand sight reading at the McDowell Club rooms. The classes study, in advance, the various symphonies to be played by the Boston Symphony concerts during the season.

The New Haven school of music, 63 (Continued on page fourteen, column five)

Special Articles

That Explain the News

LITERATURE EDUCATION CIVICS MUSIC ART

These, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

THREE EXHIBITIONS ON IN NEW YORK

MacDowell Club Tries Open Group Plan and William Rothenstein and Painters of Grand Canyon Show Pictures

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NEW YORK—In their second exhibition, now open, the members of the MacDowell Club are given their first opportunity to test their plan of open group exhibitions. The first group, composed of artist members of the club, served merely as the season's introduction. The present is the first to be organized under the club rules. Eight artists are included, and, as was to be expected, some of the names, at least, are new to the gallery exhibitions.

Among these are John W. Breycroft, a former pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy, who follows Whistler closely in most of his work. Of these examples shown here, "The Girl of the Four Bows" and "The Little Mauve Mouse" are the most Whistleresque, and the former reminds one of a good deal of the Californian Martinez, himself a pupil and disciple of Whistler. Edward Adan Kramer has a group of pale green forest interiors, the best of which is the "Fallen Tree." Allen Tucker, who for several years has devoted more time to architecture than to painting, shows five examples, all rather unusual, and only one, "The River in Snow," of especial interest.

Henry F. Taylor shows five canvases, some of which have already been seen at the Madison gallery, of which he is manager. Charles Hopkinson of Boston has much variety in six examples, running in some almost into the ranks of the post-impressionists. Elmer MacRae shows several of his studies of children, and a couple of New York scenes. Jerome Meyers, as usual, has an interesting collection of street and dock scenes, some of the newest being more illustrative in character than usual. Leon Dabo is perhaps the biggest man in the group. Whether we like him or not, he compels attention, and there is much that is fine in several of these examples, especially in "Belle Isle," "Silver Light," and "Before the Storm." All of these are nocturnes.

On the whole, one cannot be very enthusiastic as to the exhibition. It serves, as others which follow it must serve, to show that perhaps some of the men making up the group are not yet ready to ask for public approval in "one man shows" in our dealers' galleries. If the respective artists, having had their opportunity, can be made to feel this, something will have been accomplished.

The exhibition of paintings, drawings and lithographs by William Rothenstein, at the gallery of the Berlin Photographic Company, 305 Madison avenue, is sure to attract much and favorable attention. Mr. Rothenstein is an Englishman and, according to those who have had opportunity to follow his career, has done much to stem the tide of the flight after art's sake in England. In France he has some renown, good or bad, and the reader, man or woman, on seeing his work, will judge whether he has little or no wit."

The portrait of Petrus Jeannin, by Nanteuil shows the refined face of an elderly man with a full beard. The drawing of the eyes with their kindly expression and the fine modeling of the nose attract one's attention as well as the technical dexterity shown in representing the hairs of the beard.

Beside it rests a bronze portrait medallion of the same man modeled by George Dupre, and lent by Horatio G. Curtis.

Jeannin was the first president of the Burgundy parliament, superintendent of finances, minister of state,

etc., in the seventeenth century. Dupre made many medals and medallions during the reigns of Henry IV., Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. At a glance one sees the essential resemblance in the two faces.

In the western art department three large Persian lustre tiles of exceptional beauty, from Rhodes thirteenth to fifteenth centuries have been presented by Dr. Denman W. Ross. The square tile has an inscription in raised blue Cufic characters, "Allah Mir-

R. Leigh, W. Ritchell and George Inness, Jr., were invited to contribute, and a small pastel by the late George McCord also was secured.

The exhibition is notable in several ways, but chiefly because it seems to illustrate pretty well the futility of trying to give on canvas any idea of the vastness and beauty of this tremendous place. It also shows that with one or two exceptions each of the men saw the canyon as he had seen everything else that he had painted, except in form, of course.

Thomas Moran is the dean of the group and the pioneer in this subject. He has undoubtedly done much to make the canyon more or less familiar to the many who have had no opportunity to see its wonders for themselves, for his pictures and reproductions of them have long been well known. His largest contribution here is his big "The Titan of Chasms," begun in 1892 and finished but three years ago, a monument to the magnitude of his task!

Of the younger men, Ballard, Williams, Daingerfield and Potthast have acquitted themselves best. Williams' "Grand View" is the truly fine picture of the collection, if one were to be selected as better than all the rest.

Perhaps some of the other canvases are not so bad as they look. They are all cramped for room, and individual reflectors, that throw a bright spot of light at the top and leave the rest of the canvas in comparative darkness, are greatly to be blamed if the show cannot be judged at its true worth. The various points of view of the artists represented are interesting, however, and, with a little maneuvering, one can get a fair idea of how each canvas would appear if given a chance.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS SEEN Work of Robert Nanteuil Interests Many at Museum of Fine Arts

THE Frederick P. Vinton memorial exhibition, already described in these columns, has been the feature of late at the Museum of Fine Arts, and each day sees a large attendance.

In the print department the exhibition of French engraved portraits shows a remarkably fine collection of the work of Robert Nanteuil. These portraits of the most famous men and women of his day exhibit the aene of technique in engraving as well as a clever interpretation of character. It was a fashion with Nanteuil to inclose his portraits in an oval frame, sometimes perfectly plain and sometimes simulating a wreath of oak leaves, bound with a fillet. In many cases the coat of arms is beautifully engraved below, greatly enhancing the subject.

Beneath his portrait of Loret de Carpentan, an ecclesiastic of lower Normandy, we find an amusing verse which may be freely translated as follows: "This is the face of Loret, beautiful or ugly. In France he has some renown, good or bad, and the reader, man or woman, on seeing his work, will judge whether he has little or no wit."

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FINE LEATHER WORK SHOW Specimens of Italian Product on Exhibition at Arts and Crafts Rooms

THE special exhibition of tooled and gilded leather by Colombo Bosca at the rooms of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts this week and next, shows a beautiful Italian craft carried on with all the art and skill of the home country, here in America.

The pieces shown comprise boxes and picture frames in leather and in white vellum. Sometimes the blind tooling is combined with the stamped gold pattern and some simple frames of leather of beautiful texture are so exquisitely made that they need no decoration at all.

The exhibition of wood carving in the rear gallery shows a pair of large carved oak doors for a church in Taunton, Mass., designed by Matthew Sullivan & carved under the direction of I. Kirchmeyer, the cabinet work by W. F. Ross & Co. Fourteen panels represent the scenes from the passion. It is the first time such work has been done in this country.

The carved figure of a female saint with an attendant angel carrying a basket of fruit and flowers is to be presented to the Church of the Advent by members of the Girls Friendly Society for one of their number.

An amusing modern toy represents the well-loved figures from "Alice in Wonderland," the White Rabbit, the Duchess, Alice and the March Hare, also gallant soldiers in martial stride, Dutch milk maidens, and delightful animals and birds.

The carved and gilded frames of Mr. Troccoli, the Misses Morse and H. D.

Murphy; the serving trays by Walford Thulin and Margaret Hazelton, and the carved chest and chairs are all of high quality.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN TO MEET

A union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen of the United States, Canada and Mexico begins in Boston tonight and lasts until Monday night. It is in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Boston Lodge 57.

The first session will be in Franklin Union hall at 7:30. Frank S. Mahler, president of Boston lodge, will preside, and Mayor Fitzgerald will deliver an address of welcome.

WASHINGTON ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Booker T. Washington spoke on "Education of Negroes" Friday evening before 300 members and friends of the Brotherhood of the West Medford Congregational church. Hervey A. Hanscom presided, and there was singing by children.

Mr. Washington told of the initiation of educational work among the negroes and of the difficulties which the promoters faced at first. He declared the results had been remarkably gratifying.

The much-talked-of exhibition of paintings of the Grand Canyon of Arizona has just been opened at the new galleries of Moulton & Ricketts, 12 West Forty-fifth street. Late last fall Thomas Moran, Elliott Daingerfield, Frederick Ballard, Williams, DeWitt Purshall and Edward Potthast visited the canyon together, and the present exhibition is largely made up of the results of that trip. Of the other artists who have painted the canyon, Luis Mora, W.

LONDON AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors and St. Georges Have Shows

(Special to the Monitor)

London—The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors is holding its one hundred and fifty-seventh exhibition at the gallery, 5 Pall Mall, East, and the collection, on the whole, maintains a very high standard of excellence, certainly as regards technique, though perhaps the interest it arouses is not very profound. The subjects are mainly landscapes, and the very simplicity of water color as a medium emphasizes the fact that the English artist does not see far into the depths of nature, but seems to catch merely her more superficial phases. At the moment there is before the writer a landscape by a French painter, the subject of which is simplicity itself, a stream, a meadow, a group of autumn trees under a gray sky, and yet the picture breathes all the stillness, the elusive mystery of November days, and is profoundly moving and at the same time perfectly sincere.

The water color exhibition there is only one picture which can be said to approach this effect, but in "Evening-Newlyn Harbor" H. S. Hopwood has very successfully caught the impression of the quiet moment when daylight has not entirely faded and yet the moon is well up. The picture is very low in tone, a group of houses dull white and grayish brown, forming the point of a little harbor, with one ray of lamplight reflected in the still water. In the shadow lie a number of fishing boats which though half hidden are still seen to be excellently reflected in the still water.

In this, his first lecture, Mr. Wedmore dealt particularly with the work of Rembrandt. Rembrandt, he said, brought a method of treatment absolutely his own to each order of subject with which he was concerned and his vision of landscape and character was alike penetrating. His performance was fearless and it was new. He influenced many and he was himself dominated by none.

All these things constituted him an artist of the first rank. Mr. Wedmore then spoke of the classic landscape, tracing the links by which the past could be joined to the present. Etching,

he said, was just as much a mode of expression as painting was, and he rejoiced to see the growing tendency to allow to the etching the place which it undoubtedly deserved.

Lionel P. Smythe, who was recently elected a Royal academician, has contributed pictures to the academy since 1863, and was made an associate of the Royal academy in 1888.

In 1889 his "Germinal," a water color, was bought by the chantrey trustees, and in 1901 his "Within Sound of the Sea" was selected but proved to be ineligible because it was not painted in England. Mr. Smythe has resided for many years at Chateau d'Honvau, Pas

de Calais.

The St. Georges gallery in Bond street

is showing a collection of pictures by

Miss Jessie Bayes.

She is a young painter whose work

is characterized by a

lovely color sense.

Her "Morning" is the truly fine picture of the collection, if one were to be

selected as better than all the rest.

Perhaps some of the other canvases

are not so bad as they look.

They are all cramped for room, and

individual reflectors, that throw a bright

spot of light at the top and leave the

rest of the canvas in comparative

darkness, are greatly to be blamed if

the show cannot be judged at its true

worth. The various points of view of

the artists represented are interesting,

however, and, with a little maneuvering,

one can get a fair idea of how each

canvas would appear if given a chance.

In an address on the "Masters of

Etching," delivered before the Fine Art

Trade Guild at Messrs. Agnew's galleries,

Frederick Wedmore described Holland as

the cradle of etching.

In this, his first lecture, Mr. Wedmore

dealt particularly with the work of

Rembrandt. Rembrandt, he said, brought

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to see the growing tendency to allow

to the etching the place which it

undoubtedly deserved.

One or two of the illustrations are

exceedingly beautiful in design and

coloring. Of other work, all of which is

above the average, Miss Jessie Bayes

may be noticed. It is a matter of re

gard that this clever painter whose work

is an elaborate and minute as that of

the Italian primitives, should not be

represented by any new work, but

should be content to rest upon the la

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VISITORS TO RIO DE JANEIRO, ALSO CALLED THE CITY OF BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, FIND MUCH TO PLEASE



Scene in the Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro, known as the \$11,000,000 boulevard

UNTIL the tourist and steamship companies opened up a new field in travel a few years ago, South America was regarded by many as a continent of vast territory with strange people and only such names as Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and the Amazon were remembered from our "geography days."

The hundreds of tourists who have sailed down the east coast and up the west, or vice versa, have undoubtedly done much to arouse an interest in travel to the sister continent, but there is a vast amount of work to be done still in this publicity campaign. The completion of the Panama canal will assuredly mark a new era in trade relations between the United States and South America, and a percentage of the cargoes which find their way into English and German markets will proceed to New Orleans, New York and San Francisco. The trip from San Francisco round to Ancon, the southern terminus of the isthmus of Panama, now consumes 26 days. When the canal is opened a ship such as the Lusitania will make the trip in about nine days. It is an interesting chapter about to be enacted and the opportunities for closer trade relations between the two continents is rapidly approaching.

Beauties of City

Of the cities under the Southern Cross, Rio de Janeiro, the "city of beautiful views," is a revelation to the traveler. The island-studded harbor presents a wonderful panorama which can but linger in the memory of one who has visited the second city of South America.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with the action the commercial travelers propose to take to stamp out the tipping habit.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH—At least two hotels in London have abolished tipping, with the result of large and gratifying business. If the commercial travelers make it plain beyond dispute that the hotel which fails to cut out the tips will lose their patronage some of the latter will very promptly discover that it is entirely practicable to abolish them.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—So the commercial travelers declare war, and the public generally will stand on the sidelines and applaud. However, it is no holiday task these commercial insurgents have assumed.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—In winning they will relieve themselves and all travelers of much imposition and nuisance. They should have the endorsement and active assistance of every one opposed to the tipping evil as it exists in this country.

HARTFORD TIMES—The reprisal that is threatened is the withdrawal of support. The commercial men think that by combining they can make it for the interest of a portion of the hotel keepers at least to abate the tipping hold-up.

WASHINGTON HERALD—The traveling men want hotel employees to be wage earners and not beggars for gratuities. They have stated their case strongly and undoubtedly will make an impression.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—The public will await the outcome with concern, for if the league can achieve its purpose it will free not only its members but the general public from a grafting system that is daily being widened and becoming bolder and more basefaced.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS—The patron is not as well served as he would be with fair, regular pay and honest, honorable service. The man who receives the tip inevitably loses in self-respect.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Let us hope that the commercial travelers may blaze the way to freedom. But let us not forget that nobody ever won freedom that was not ready to fight for it.

RECEPTION AT Y. M. C. U.

Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Y. M. C. U., and Mrs. Locke will be at home to their friends, and particularly to members of the union and their young men and young women friends, tomorrow afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the parlor of the union, Boylston street.

ica. The outline of the surrounding islands, the blue of the skies, and the waters of the bay, the green of the palms and the other trees, the colors of the flowers which are everywhere, the bright and varied tints of the houses complete a picture well nigh perfect.

Rio is said to have been misnamed. Early, discoverers thought Rio to be the mouth of a large river, and as it was in the month of January when they came upon this new land, they named it Rio de Janeiro—the river of January. Mayo or Junio (May or June), some say, would be more appropriate, for Rio hints at the spring or summer in her greeness.

Brazil for several centuries was the seat of the Portuguese power in the new world and it was the scene of many political struggles for a part of Napoleon's occupancy of the throne. Here was the seat of government, for the royal family of Portugal fled to these shores, and wealth, pomp, splendor and gaiety prevailed. When Napoleon was overthrown the royal family returned to Portugal and the political discontent in Brazil soon led to the establishment of an independent empire.

Many Improvements

Rio has been a city of changes. The conditions which existed scarcely a decade ago have disappeared, and it is no longer the "city of evil smells," dirty streets and topic for weird yarns among the old salts. Capital and first city of Brazil, with a population of 900,000, one third of which is colored, Rio is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and has a harbor which rivals that of Sidney and Naples. The recent municipal improvements involving an expenditure of \$40,000,000 have done much to beautify the city and Rio can boast of one of the finest avenues in the world—"the \$11,000,000 boulevard"—the avenue Central. Here, beautifully located is the Monroe palace, reproduced from the World's Fair in St. Louis, and the Teatro Municipal, an exquisite work of architecture rivaling the far-famed opera house in Paris. It ranks with the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires, and the

Second City of South America, With Nearly a Million Population, Is a Revelation to the Traveler

PROGRESS IS RAPID

Its Impressive Mountains, Island-Studded Harbor and Other Delights Always Left With Regret

United States, it is said, has no playhouse to be compared with either.

Rio offers many attractions to northeners with its thriving business streets, mosaic sidewalks, cathedrals, fine old churches, beautiful parks and plazas, and palatial residences and gardens. The principal business street, the famous rua Ouvidor, where one sees "everybody who is anybody" in Brazil, was not built but "just grew." From 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the avenue Central from the Ouvidor to the Avenida hotel is crowded with well dressed ladies, who wear Parisian hats and are elaborately gowned. The women are apt to be stout, and form a marked contrast to the men, who are thin and narrow shouldered, their clothes designed to carry this appearance out. Many South Americans think nothing of going over to Paris to do their shopping, and one sees quite the latest thing here.

Another fine street is the avenida de Mangue, with its quadrangle of stately palms which runs its entire length for a mile or more. It is made more picturesque by the canal which is in the center of the street, with drives on either side. Rio is the home of the palm tree and one sees them all over the city.

There are many pretty parks scattered over the city—the Jardim de Pascoal Publico near the Monroe palace has profuse vegetation, such as can be seen in tropical climate only. The largest park, the praca de Republica, is in the center of the city and was the chief seat of action when the country was changed from empire to republic within 24 hours. Java, the "Pearl of the East," is said to have the finest botanical gardens in the world. Rio's Jardin Botanico is second to the Buitenzorg gardens. The approach to the gardens is magnificent. Before one's eyes extends an avenue of 150 lofty palms of equal height set at equal distances apart and forming a green arch almost 100 feet above the ground. In one part of the gardens still stands a single palm, a tall slender spiral 125 feet in height which is called the "Mother of All the Palms." It was planted in 1808, the year of the foundation of the gardens, with great ceremony by the Portuguese regent.

Vegetation Pleasing

Clove, nutmeg, cinnamon and other spice-bearing trees many years old are still flourishing and the "cow tree," which secretes a fluid like milk and fine speci-

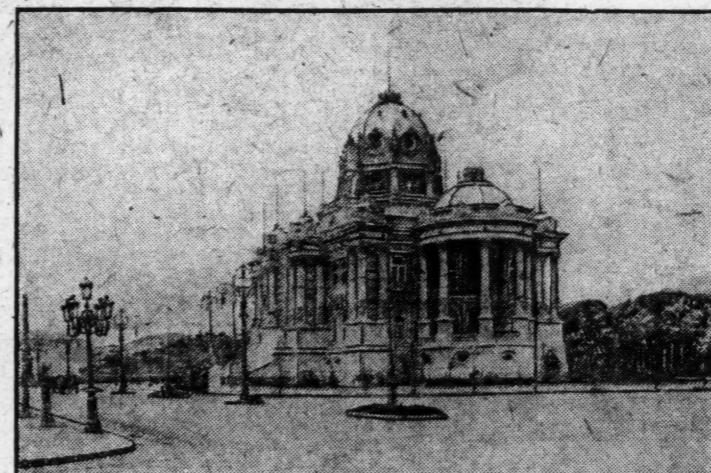
mens of rubber trees arouse one's interest. Here, too, one finds myriads of orchids which would bring such value in the New York markets, and specimens of the gigantic lily called the Victoria Regia, a native of Brazil and whose length measures from 10 to 20 feet in diameter grow in the waters of the garden. The many shades of green are varied by the color of the poinsettia and other flowers, and in and through all flat birds of many hues, swift flying humming birds and large butterflies.

Even with its air of modernity Rio still has many a hint of the old world. There is the academy of 40 immortals and in spite of the vast majority who neither read nor write the Brazilians of the so called upper class speak and write French as a matter of course in addition to their own language and make good progress with English. The arts are encouraged and Rio has its season of opera from May to November (winter) and has a national institute of music and native composers one of whom, the late Charles Gomez, had his operas successfully produced in Europe.

The surroundings of Rio are fascinating. One of the finest is Petropolis, 20 miles distant, 3000 feet above the sea and beautifully situated. Perched on the hills Petropolis affords a magnificent view of Rio and the bay. It is often called the American Switzerland and is really a sort of Riviera in the hills. Here at evenfall the traveler is glad to be, for Rio is usually warm at night. The United States embassy has an attractive home here and there is a well equipped college for girls.

City's Surroundings

There are many villages around the bay of Rio de Janeiro, but Niteroy, 20 minutes' sail across the bay, is one of the few worth visiting. It is the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The national capital, Rio, is situated in a federal district very similar to the District of Columbia. The excursion to Niteroy offers a pleasant diversion and if one has time the picturesque suburb of Saco de Santos, which is also on the



Monroe palace, reproduced from St. Louis world's fair on Rio's most impressive street

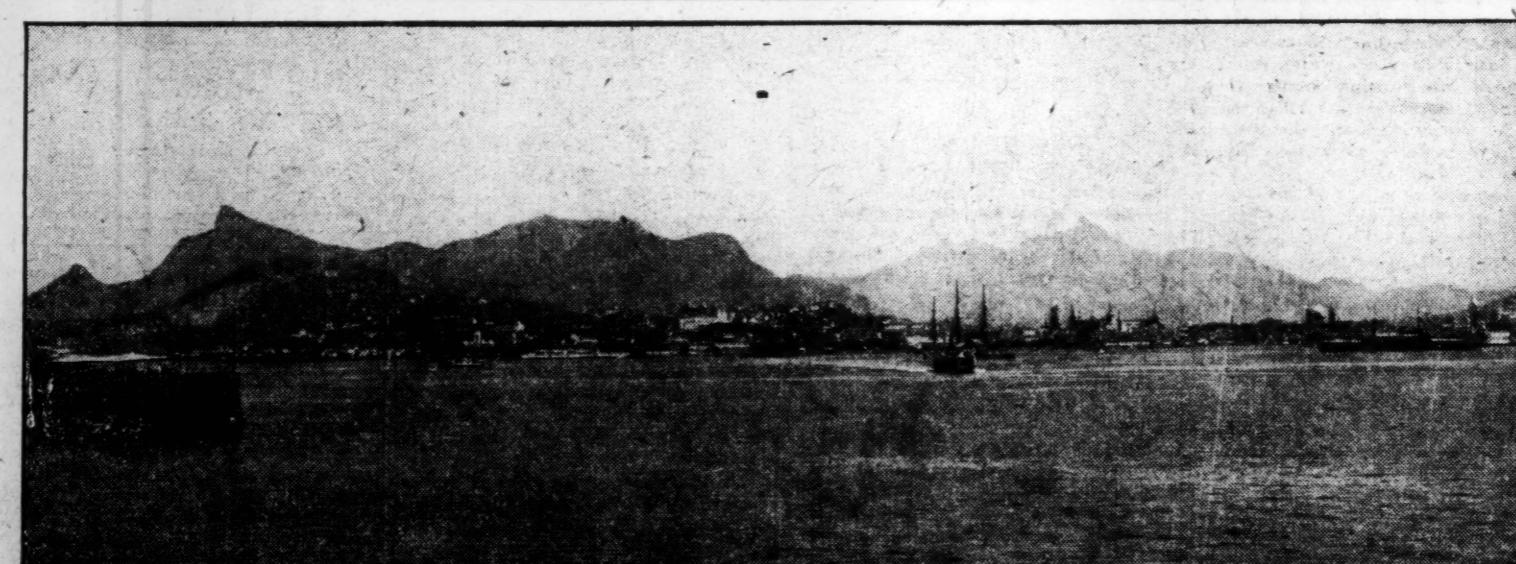
shore of the bay and well worth visiting.

The two great mountains which overlook the city, Corcovado and Tijuca, are bewildering in their beauty, and from the summit of both may be seen the many islands that dot the bay and upon which Rio is laid out. The mountains rise on either side and even the experienced traveler is thrilled with the view. The famous Corcovado, which almost overshadows the city, is a great granite cone, precipitous on all sides save one, and an electric road which follows this slope takes the traveler almost to the summit. It is a remarkable panorama which one beholds and on a clear day a stretch of 50 miles may be seen. It is to the bay which one turns with most interest. The blue waters dotted with numerous small islands, the curved shore, the white streaks which mark the cities, keep the man with a camera busy.

Routes Tourists Take

It must not be supposed that the voyage to Rio is one of hardships. There are several routes to choose from which are equally attractive. One can take a liner from New York to Colon, see the workings of the canal while crossing to Panama, thence coast lazily down the west coast to Valparaiso, from which point the journey across the Andes to Buenos Aires is made in 38 hours in a perfectly appointed train. From Buenos Aires, the "Paris of South America," a wonderfully interesting trip can be made into the interior, off the beaten track, to Asuncion in Paraguay, or Montevideo and Santos, the former the great shipping center of Uruguay. From Santos it is well worth while to go to San Paulo, only a day's run from Rio.

From Rio one can complete the circle by returning to the states via Europe, or, there is a direct service between Rio and New York. For the person who can devote two weeks or more to Rio, this is none too much, and everyone who leaves is regretful when the ship glides out of the harbor and the delights and beauties of Rio are but a memory.



Vessels, part of the city and mountains about Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as seen from a ship lying in the harbor

FOUR SOLUTIONS FOR THE BETTER HOUSING PROBLEM

Four ways of improving housing conditions were offered by Cornelius A. Parker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League at 3 Joy street, yesterday afternoon. They were legislation to give towns power to make bylaws covering house-building requirements; to have towns accept provisions, now optional, already in force; to pass a new state building code which would become law in each town voting its adoption, and a stringent general state law. This last he regarded as the best.

JOSEPH Lee, vice-president of the league, and the secretary, Edward T. Hartman, spoke next. Dr. Charles S. Millett of Brockton and W. R. Greeley also discussed the question.

The officers of the league, with the Rev. Edward Cummings as president, were all reelected with the exception of one change in the governing committee, by which Lee M. Friedman was made a member.

PROF. BALDWIN TALKS PENSIONS

Advantages of the contributory system of pensions over the noncontribu-

CALCUTTA FIXES DECORATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The scheme for the decoration of the route of the royal procession on the occasion of their majesties' visit to Calcutta has now been decided upon. Landing at Princep Ghat, the royal party will proceed along the Ellenborough course, which will be decorated with Venetian masts and streamers and flags, to the Red road.

At the entrance to this will be a Corinthian arch, emblematic of the British king's sovereignty of India. The whole scheme has been designed and will be carried out by Percy Browne, principal of the government school of art.

Letters were read from Stoughton Bell, expressing his belief that the party should cease its opposition to Democratic candidates for office simply because their names appeared on the ticket as such, and further declaring the party should endorse Mayor Barry for reelection; from Samuel D. Elmore, proposing a change of name for the party, and former Alderman Charles H. Lake, in which he said that the party had ceased to be useful.

Henry W. Beal, the treasurer argued against disbanding the party and urged that support be given Mayor Barry. Mr. Beal reported that he had \$50 in the treasury with outstanding claims of \$600.

The committee will report on Dec. 14.

MEN AND RELIGION MOVE

That the success of the Men and Religion Forward Movement does not depend entirely upon whether large numbers are added to the church membership, but rather in remedying conditions,

COMMITTEE WILL PLAN FUTURE FOR CAMBRIDGE PARTY

A committee was named at a meeting of members of the Nonpartisan party of Cambridge, Friday night in the Board of Trade rooms to decide on a future plan of action for the organization. The meeting was attended by about 35. E. A. Barnard presided.

Festoons of artificial flowers will connect this arch with the Corinthian arch mentioned above. Finally in Government place will be an arch emblematic of the king's sovereignty of India. The whole scheme has been designed and will be carried out by Percy Browne, principal of the government school of art.

Ensign W. P. Hayes, detached duty months.

Ensign W. W. Turner, detached duty reserve torpedo divisions, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 15, 1911; granted leave three months.

Ensign A. H. Douglas, detached duty the New Hampshire and granted leave two months.

Sergeant A. Stuart, detached duty

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortment of Plain and Novelty Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys and Dress Goods.

On Monday and Tuesday, November the 27th and 28th.

Six Thousand Yards of Crepe Charmeuse. White or Black. 40 inches wide. 2.00 per yard

Heavy Black Dress Satin. 36 inches wide. 1.50 per yard

Imported Black Dress Velvet. 40 inches wide. 3.50 per yard

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Imported Black Dress Velveteen. 27 inches wide. 1.50 per yard

Imported Black Broadcloth,—brilliant finish, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. 1.95 per yard

Purchases will, upon request, be suitably packed in boxes for presentation.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. G. Cushman, eleventh cavalry, assumes charge of construction work, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving Second Lieut. F. Seybel, C. A. C.

Maj. C. Lynch, medical corps, to New York on business pertaining to the American National Red Cross.

Capt. H. D. Wise, ninth infantry, relieved from station at Albany, N. Y., thence to New Rochelle, N. Y., in connection with duties as inspector-instructor of the organized militia of New York.

First Lieut. J. Byth, thirtieth infantry, detailed for general recruiting service to Ft. Logan, Col., relieving First Lieut. L. H. McKinley, sixth field artillery, who will join his regiment.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson, detached duty Independence; to duty navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. W. Baker, detached duty New York, N. Y.; to duty the Independence.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Thomas and Paymaster's Clerk T. S. Courboule, appointed paymaster's clerk in the navy, who will join his regiment.

First Lieuts. E. B. Maynard, Ft. Snelling, Minn., and J. M. Hewitt, United States military prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 5 for the Philippines, revoked, to home.

Maj. D. M. King, ordnance, to Cincinnati on business pertaining to material being procured by the ordnance department.

Maj. G. W. Ruthers, commissary, transferred from active service, home.

The name of Col. G. W. Van Deusen, second field artillery, placed on list of detached officers.

News of Interest to Automobilists

ADVANCE PROGRAM OF AUTO ENGINEERS' NEW YORK MEETING

Many Papers to Be Read
When Annual Sessions
Open in Madison Square
at Commercial Car Show

TO GIVE REPORTS

NEW YORK—A large number of papers are provided for in the advance program announced for the annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers, which will be held in the assembly hall of Madison Square Garden Jan. 18, 19 and 20. The sessions will take place during the week of the commercial vehicles division of the New York automobile show. The program includes:

"Compound Gas Engines and Their Efficiency," by Eugene P. Batzell; "Present Status of Automobile Lighting, Gas and Electric," by J. W. Esterline and A. E. Berdon; "Short and Long-Stroke Motors," by John Wilkinson; "Definitions in Connection with Physical Properties of Steel," by Henry Hess; "Mechanical Points in Connection with the Construction of Solid Motor Tires," by Charles B. Whittlesey; "Silent Chains," by Chester S. Ricker; "Automatic Spark Advance," by Lora R. Smith; "Balance of Motors," by Ernest R. Fried; "Effect of Use of Silicon in Steel," by Marcus T. Lothrop; "Trend of European Automobile Design," by Charles Y. Night; "The Necessity of Standard Gauges for Commercial Vehicles as Viewed from Railway and Other Engineering Practice," by Herman F. Cuntz; "Multiple Disc Clutches," by Joseph A. Anglada.

The standards committee divisions will have the following reports to present:

Ball and roller bearings, David Ferguson, chairman; broaches division, C. E. Davis, chairman; carburetors division, G. G. Behn, chairman; frame sections division, J. G. Perrin, chairman; iron and steel division, Henry Souther, chairman; nomenclature division, H. E. Coffin, chairman; seamless steel tubes division, H. W. Alden, chairman; springs division, A. C. Bergmann, chairman; truck standards division, W. P. Kennedy, chairman; miscellaneous division, A. L. Riker, chairman.

Among the subjects for miscellaneous discussion are:

"Standard Gauge for Pleasure and Commercial Vehicles," "Electric Lighting Outfits," "Magneto Dimensions," "Spark Plug Thread Tolerance," "Vehicle Taxation Formula," "Metal Gauges," "Oversize Standards for Pistons," "Bushed Yoke and Eye Rod Ends," and "Limits for S. A. E. Screw Threads."

In addition it is likely that there will be papers on the following topics:

"Self Starters for Gasoline Motors," "Underslung Frames," "Position of Brakes, Wheel Versus Propeller Shafts and Front Wheel, Position of Transmission, on Rear Axle or in Front of Propeller Shaft," "Standardization of Drawings," "Disintegration of Fuel Particles, and Homogeneous Carbureting of Air."

Papers concerning commercial vehicles are expected to include the following titles:

"The Application of Artillery Assembling Practice to Commercial Automobiles," "Design for Station Operation," "Advantages and Disadvantages of Large Driving Wheels," "The Status in Europe of the Electric Vehicle for Municipal Emergency Service," "Increasing the Utility of Commercial Cars by Auxiliary Loading and Unloading Devices," "General Problem of City Freight Transportation."

CAR RAILS CUT TIRES
Much care should be taken when driving over car tracks, as the sharp edges of the rails frequently have the effect of cutting the tires. Sharp turns should always be taken slowly to prevent any grinding action on the tires.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A CAR DO YOU WANT TO SELL A CAR

If you want to sell, consult us before going elsewhere, as we are in a position to sell your car quickly.

We have a large list of customers waiting.

If you want to buy, it is also to your advantage to consult us.

We have storage space for 200 cars. Parties wishing to put their cars in winter storage, we will send for them free of charge.

Drop us a postal if you have a car to sell, or drive it over, or we will send a representative to look at it.

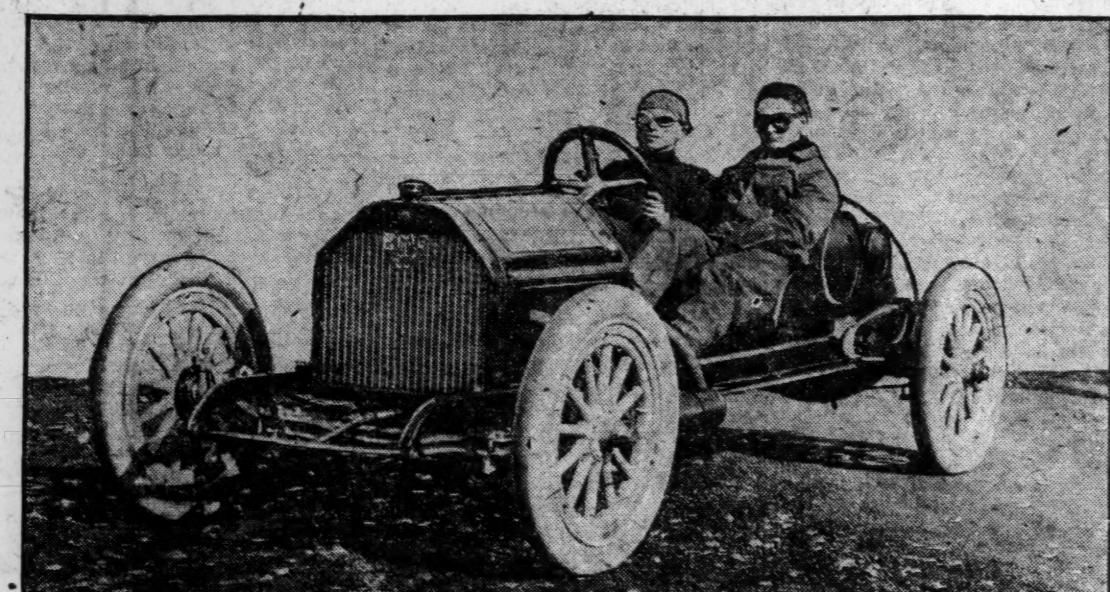
1911 Thomas 6-Cyl., 5-Passenger, Slip-Covers, full equipment. A-1 condition, guaranteed in every way. United Auto Sales Co. \$1750.00
1911 Chalmers Roadster, 4-Cyl., A-1 Condition, Fully Equipped. United Auto Sales Co. \$1050.00
1911 E. M. F. Full Equipment, A-1 Condition, Fully Guaranteed. United Auto Sales Co. \$775.00
1909 Pierce-Arrow 7-Passenger, Slip Covers, Fully Equipped, A-1 Condition. United Auto Sales Co. \$750.00
1907 Maxwell Touring Car, with Runabout Body, all overhauled, Fully Equipped. United Auto Sales Co. \$250.00
1911 Regal Roadster, Fully Equipped. \$650.00

WANTED

1910 or 1911 E. M. F.
1910 or 1911 Hup-Mobile.

UNITED AUTO SALES CO.
617 Cambridge Street EAST CAMBRIDGE
Tel. Cambridge 1148. All East Cambridge cars pass the door.

WILL COMPETE IN SAVANNAH RACE



ROBERT EVANS AT THE WHEEL OF G. W. HANSON'S E-M-F "30"
This car will take part in the race for the Tiedman trophy Nov. 27

AUTO RACERS ARE READY FOR BIG SAVANNAH MEET

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Next Monday morning just as the first beams of dawn break over the fields of Chatham county, Georgia, the first speed of the "Road Race Meet of the Century" will start amid the roar of motor exhausts and clouds of dense blue smoke. Four great races are carded for Savannah, three of them starting on the morning of Nov. 27. The Vanderbilt cup, that most noted national classic, the Savannah challenge trophy race, and the Tiedmann trophy race. The fourth great event, the international Grand Prix race for the Automobile Club of America gold cup will cap the climax of the meet four days later, Thanksgiving day.

The Savannah trophy and Tiedmann cup events for the 231-500-cu. in. piston displacement class and 161-230-in. class respectively (both light car events) will be run simultaneously. No sooner will these have been completed than the Vanderbilt race will begin. Thousands of people from all parts of the country will see these sensational races.

It would be practically impossible to find a more beautiful course than that offered at Savannah anywhere in the world. The circuit measures 17.14 miles and every inch of it was entirely rebuilt for this meet. The surface is hard, almost as smooth as a bowling alley and in the pink of condition. The turns of the course are wide and skilfully banked rounding them. The condemners in the various contests are as follows:

TIEDMANN TROPHY

Number, car and driver—
1—Abbott-Detroit, Mortimer Roberts.
2—Abbott-Buick, Harry Hartman.
3—E-M-F, Jack Tower.
34—E-M-F, Bob Evans.
35—E-M-F, Frank Witt.
36—Ford, Frank Kunk.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE

1—Lozier, Harry Grant.
2—Mercury, Bob Burman.
3—Pope-Hughes, L. A. Dibrow.
4—Mercedes, Speurer E. Wishart.
5—Jackson, Harry Cole.
6—Mercury, Hughie Hughes.
7—Robert-Buick, Carl Limberg.
8—Lozier, Ralph Mulford.
9—Abbott-Detroit, L. A. Mitchell.
10—Mercedes, De Palma.
11—Fiat, H. Parker.
12—Mercedes, Cyrus Patschke.
13—Plat, David Bruce-Brown.
14—Plat, Joe Matson.

SAVANNAH CHALLENGE TROPHY RACE

21—Marmon, George Keene.
22—Mercury, Hughie Hughes.
23—Marmon, Joe Nikrent.
24—Mercury, William Kniper.
25—Mercury, Louis A. Dibrow.
26—Mercury, W. F. Barnes Jr.

GRAND PRIZE RACE
41—Fiat, Louis Waggoner.
42—Mercury, Louis A. Dibrow.
43—Marquette-Buick, Charles Basile.
44—Abbott-Detroit, L. A. Mitchell.
45—Lozier, Ralph Mulford.
46—Mercury, Hughie Hughes.
47—Plat, Eddie Horner.
48—Plat, David Bruce-Brown.
49—Marquette-Buick, Harry Cole.
50—Abbott, David, Carl Limberg.
51—Mercury, Cyrus Patschke.
52—Benz, Erwin Bergold.
53—Plat, Caleb S. Bragg.
54—Beuz, Victor Hemery.

FORD CARS ARE IN MUCH DEMAND THE WORLD OVER

The Ford Motor Company has opened its own branch in Louisville. Wherever the Great Ford Motor Company of Detroit has placed a branch house, it has been permanent. Once opened the Ford branches are never abandoned.

Ford branch houses are now scattered over the entire civilized world; over 30 of them are located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Hamburg, Melbourne, Australia, all have branches of the Ford Company through which the Model T's are sold throughout the world.

One of the latest foreign branches to be opened is that one at Hamburg, Germany. The Germans were slow to adopt the American car, but have finally taken up the Ford Model T with great enthusiasm. Ford Model T has been on the market so long, and its reliability has been so thoroughly proven during all the years since Henry Ford first designed and produced it that the Germans had to capitulate. At the great auto show in Berlin recently held there were 275 Ford Model T's sold the first week of the show.

Denmark is taking more Ford T's by far than at any other time since the Ford cars were introduced into that country. Today the Ford Model T is seen almost as often on the streets of Copenhagen as it is on Woodward avenue, the principal street of Detroit, where the Fords are made. The Ford export business for the season of 1912, especially since the price has been reduced, will be present at that time.

An invitation has also been extended to Robert P. Hooper, president of the American Automobile Association and it is hoped that he will be able to be present at that time.

BERLINE LIMOUSINE IS ADDED TO THE ALCO LINE

Many improvements new to motor car design in America are embraced in the Berline limousine which is announced as an addition to the Alco line for 1912.

Conspicuous among the refinements are the marine windows in the back, the illuminated step, a window opening device, the cluster of dome lights, and the Pullman roof ventilating system.

The illuminated step is a convenience for night driving. It consists of a light invisible beneath the tonneau door, thrown on automatically as the door opens. It is controlled by a button from the driver's seat. A cluster of dome lights is used in place of the old style of one large electric bulb.

The marine windows in the corners give the driver a clear view to the rear on either side.

In designing the roof line there is a

BAY STATE AUTO MEN WILL HOLD DINNER ON DEC. 11

Notices have been sent out this week by the entertainment committee of the Bay State Automobile Association to the members that the annual dinner of the association will be held this year on the evening of Dec. 11 at the Somerset hotel.

The committee in charge, of which G. Kemp is chairman, firmly believe that this will be the best and largest entertainment that the club has ever given, and in securing speakers for this occasion it has been aimed to secure men of reputation who will talk on live, wide-awake subjects, which are of interest to every member of the Association.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who spoke at last year's dinner will be one of the speakers on this occasion, and as he desires to have factories established in and around Boston, it is sure that he will have something of interest to say.

George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be a speaker, and will no doubt touch on a similar subject. George W. Coleman, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America and formerly president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association will speak on advertising as it relates to the automobile. His remarks on this subject cannot help but be of interest to his hearers. President Hugh Chalmers of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, Mich., will speak on "Salesmanship."

An invitation has also been extended to Robert P. Hooper, president of the American Automobile Association and it is hoped that he will be able to be present at that time.

GOODYEAR TIRES SHOW UP FINELY

Those who participated in the recent departure from the familiar style of top. The Alco Berline roof is raised in the middle and is supplied with small side windows, which serve as ventilators.

Another new refinement is the providing of an improved window regulator. The windows are opened and closed by the turning of a handle, simple to operate, which replaces window straps.

The body lines are longer and straighter than in previous years. The clean, unobstructed appearance of these lines is achieved by the removal of levers to the inside and the concealing of the Prest-O-Lite tank, step hangers, and horn tubes.

As in other models there is a white line 1½ inches in width around the body of the Alco Berline.

This body is fitted either on the four cylinder or six cylinder chassis.

STEARNS GETS A NEW FACTORY

A deal was recently closed in Cleveland whereby the F. B. Stearns Company of that city, who are confining their products solely to cars equipped with the "Silent Knight" type engine, secured control of the Royal Tourist Motor Car Company's factory. As many in the trade remember, the Royal factory is one of the most complete plants of its kind in the country. It is situated directly on the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad and is but 10 minutes' run from the main Stearns factory. The Royal shops are being operated as the Stearns plant No. 3.

Now that the Stearns people have assumed control and installed many of their departments, it appears that the Royal shops will be busy from one year's end to another. A great many more men are being employed by the Stearns people, and shipments are being made faster than ever before. The Stearns Company has moved its body building, upholstering, painting, road testing, final assembly and finished test departments to the Royal plant, thus giving much more room in the main factory on Euclid avenue. The departments installed in the Royal factory are keeping practically the entire plant busy, all the work being done of course by Stearns employees.

YALE USES E-M-F
During their stop at Auburndale the Yale varsity football team and coaches had 18 Flanders "20" cars at their disposal. They were offered to the Yale men by Manager Kaynor of the E-M-F Boston company.

YALE USES E-M-F
During their stop at Auburndale the Yale varsity football team and coaches had 18 Flanders "20" cars at their disposal. They were offered to the Yale men by Manager Kaynor of the E-M-F Boston company.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR SALESROOM

Columbias
with
Silent Knight Motor

BELIEVING that the Knight Motor supplies the greatest measure of

Power, Flexibility and Silence

in gasoline engines of high power, as evidenced by its successful use by the foremost builders of Europe, including, among others, the

ENGLISH-DAIMLER, MINERVA
PANHARD-LEVASSOR, MERCEDES

we are now pleased to announce that we have secured for America, license to build Columbia cars equipped with this now world-famous

SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR

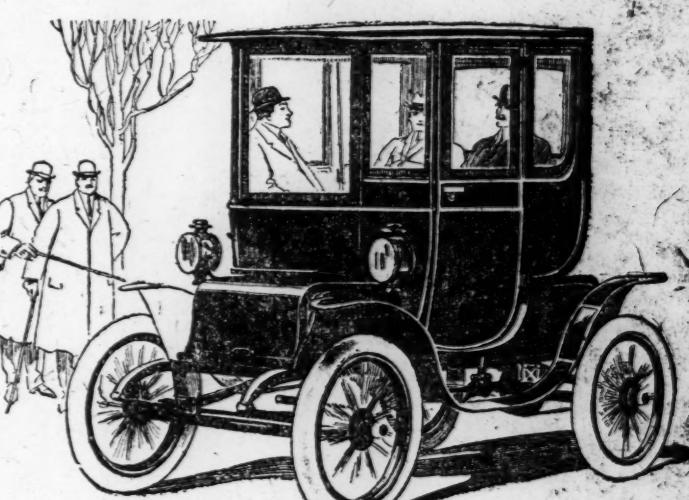
You are invited to call or phone for a demonstration.

Catalogue and other descriptive literature mailed on request.

J. H. MacALMAN

94 Massachusetts Ave. BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. B. B. 5360



Which Shaft Drive?

**Baker
Electrics**
SHAFT DRIVEN

This is the biggest, most vital question every purchaser of an electric vehicle must answer. On the choice depends the efficiency of your car.

Three years ago chain-driven cars had some standing.

But the Baker shaft drive was quietly, steadily, irresistibly, demonstrating superiority.

Recent developments prove that the very manufacturers who were most bitter in their attacks upon the shaft drive were at the time themselves experimenting with it.

The truth is, the Baker has revolutionized electric vehicle design.

Manufacturers were forced to face the facts. Baker superiority compelled them to resort to SOME form of shaft drive. But the Baker shaft drive is protected by patents.

Other manufacturers have had to be content, therefore, with approximating the Baker. Their "experiments" are not to be compared with the time-tried and road tested transmission of the Baker—in actual service during the past two years in over 2000 cars. The Baker—"THE PIONEER OF SHAFT-DRIVEN ELECTRICS"—has proved itself first in efficiency—highest in mileage—lowest in upkeep—and longest-lived.

A demonstration will satisfy you that the Baker is the car you want. The more you know about electrics—the better you like the Baker.

A. F. NEALE,
Boston Distributor,
21 MOTOR MART.

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.

Makers
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New and Second-Hand Tires
REPAIRING
Highest Cash Prices for Old Tires and Tires
GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Dundee St., Boston
Tel. B. B. 2788-M.

HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
86 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St., Tel. H. B. 1000
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield
REPAIRING
BLACK NICKELING & PLATE

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

The Coolidge

Sewall Avenue and Stearns Road

Brookline

(Near Coolidge Corner)
Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed

Tel. Brookline 2740 P. F. BRINE, Mgr.

Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., Boston
The Distinctive Boston House

Especially attractive to those who demand the best and prefer good taste to display.

Booklet mailed on request

Hotel Bartol
Cor. Huntington Ave. and Galusha St.
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston
Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors
ALSO OF
PLEASANT HOME
(Summer Season)
George's Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Oxford
CHARLES DAVIDSON, JR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Under New Management

Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the P. & R. New York Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. & H. Lines. Located in all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes). European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall
200 ROOMS 100 BATHES
Single, \$1.50, with bath, \$2.00.
Double Rooms, \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath, \$2.50-\$3.00.
Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the week, month, or longer, comfortable hotel with large and airy rooms and a distinctive cuisine at moderate prices.

Hotel Westminster
Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1; temporary hotel.

FOREIGN

FROM HOME TO HOME
HOTEL ELYSIUM
QUIET, REFINED
Sid C. Sykes, Manager

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Cook's Restaurant
ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS
AND VISITORS
88 Boylston Street, Boston

FOREIGN

London, England
Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTSHERE, 39 Abbey road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4844 P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables, "Wiltella." London

KENNEDY ROAD,
HONGKONG
Beautiful Views Day and Night.
High Standard of Service.

Private Boarding House
WAVERLEY, HAMILTON, BERMUDA
MRS. A. G. MONTAGU.

CALIFORNIA
HOTEL ROSSLYN
Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

European, 75¢ to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

HOTEL GRAYSTONE
66 GEARY STREET
IN THE HEART OF
SAN FRANCISCO
Special rates for time guests. Rates, European plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards.
INGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

Hotel Sutter
ON THE CORNER OF SUTTER AND KEARNY
STREETS
San Francisco
European Plan
Excellent Cafe
Rates \$1.50 per day and upward

CALIFORNIA
HOTEL LANKERSHIM
Broadway at Seventh
Los Angeles, California
EUROPEAN PLAN

This hotel has been conceded to be the farthest advance of science in hotel service. Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The rearly economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessors.

To Monitor Readers:
GYRON 3000 feet alt.
(Alps, Andesides), Swiss
catering to Family and
T. C. F. F. guests paying
guests in their chalet
rooms. Swimming
pool, tennis, golf, etc.
Prayer, simple life,
Glorious surroundings,
sunshine all winter.

Write for booklet and all
information. E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

GRANADA HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Business men. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatres and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine.

Write for booklet and all
information. E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Prince George Hotel
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager
Formerly of
PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences.

Unexcelled. Prices Unexcelled. In the Center of Shopping and Theatrical District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Rooms \$2 and up. One Person \$2 and up. Two Persons \$3 and up. Parlor, \$5 and up.

The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at newsstands or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 72d STREET
NEW YORK

Residential and Transient

THE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY
RENOVATED AND REDECORATED

The Majestic caters to the best clientele only, assuring perfection

of service and the high standard of excellence in every department.

ALLEN AINSLIE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Under associated management are the Hotel Lenox, Boston; Hotel Taft, New Haven, and Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant
5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES

REMODELED and REFURNISHED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

Belleclaire Hotel
77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Subway Station at 79th Street, N. Y.

Homelike Facilities, Excellent Cuisine, Attentive Service.

Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."

Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

Located in the heart of the city. A family hotel notable for a high standard of comfort, homelike atmosphere. Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."

Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

Convenient to subway, bus lines, and cross town bus lines. Center of the business and shopping district.

Rooms, \$1.50 and Up

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Convenient to subway, bus lines, and cross town bus lines. Center of the business and shopping district.

Rooms, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway, bus

TWO GREAT SELLING EVENTS

*Draperies—Upholstery Stuffs—Period Furniture—Garden Accessories
Wall Papers—Oriental Rugs—Italian Linens, Etc.*

PART COMPRISING THE STOCK OF
THE GREAT INTERIOR DECORATING FIRM OF

Messrs. L. Haberstroh & Son

647 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

This is the most important sale of the above class of merchandise that has ever been held in Boston to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge. The firm of L. Haberstroh & Son for 63 years have held the invaluable position of being the highest-class interior decorators in all New England—possibly one of the five highest-class decorating firms in the United States.

Formerly their business was entirely that of interior decorating, and of recent years they have added to their business the carrying in stock of furniture and drapery stuffs, wall papers, etc.; but so insistent has been the demand of their great painting and decorating departments that they have determined to devote their entire attention to these branches of their business, and have closed out to Chandler & Co. their entire stock of the above merchandise. Other items have been added to complete the sale.

Haberstroh's Upholstery Fabrics and Draperies

YDS.	Value	Price	YDS.	Value	Price	YDS.	Value	Price
21 French Dresden Stripe	4.00	2.50	57 Imported Linen Cretonne	2.75	1.35	21 Silk and Wool Tapestry	17.00	12.00
23 Damask	4.00	2.50	31 Imported Emb. Linen Cre.	5.00	3.00	24 Wool Tapestry	7.00	3.50
57 All Wool Tapestry	9.00	5.00	50 Damask	5.00	3.00	12 Imported Printed Linen	2.50	1.50
57 French Drapery Material	2.00	1.00	49 Flemish Tapestry	12.00	5.50	36 Imported English Chintz	3.50	1.00
23 Dione Tapestry	5.00	2.50	26 French Dresden Stripe	4.00	2.50	16 Imported French Cretonne	1.75	1.00
36 Tapestry	3.00	1.50	Silk Armure	4.00	2.50	107 French Cretonne	1.50	.75
12% Silk Stripe Velour	12.00	7.00	15 Verdure Tapestry	10.00	4.00	116 Printed Texas Cloth	1.50	.75
26 Mohair Damask	3.00	2.00	16 Wool Tapestry	3.50	2.00	64 Printed Texas Cloth	2.75	2.00
23 Verdure Tapestry	3.50	1.50	23 French Velvet	9.50	5.00			
13 Helena Drapery Material	9.00	4.00	21 Special Silk Rep.	9.00	5.00			

Real Hand-Made Lace Curtains

	Value	Price
Renaissance, Cluny, Arab and Scrim	5.00	7.50
Real Arab, Lace, Arabian, Imported Crean		
Madras and Crete	7.50 to 10.00	5.00
Real Lace, Arab on Fancy Scrim, Linen		
Cluny and Lacet Arab on net	12.50 to 15.00	7.50
Lacet Arab	14.00 to 18.00	10.00
Filet Lace Curtains in combination with		
Real Arabian and Cluny	25.00	15.00
Filet Maltese Cluny and Real Arabian	35.00	25.00
Hand Drawn Scrim	4.50 to 6.00	3.00
Madras	3.00	1.00
Cluny Lace Curtains	5.50	3.50
Cluny Lace Curtains	9.00	6.00

73 Hand-Made Lace Door Panels

Lace Door Panels, value 5.00 to 8.00. Price 1.95

1160 Pillow Tops and Chair Seats

YDS.	Value	Price	YDS.	Value	Price
75e values	.25c	3.00 to 4.50 values	1.50		
1.25 values	.50c	5.00 to 6.00 values	2.00		
1.75 values	.75c	7.00 to 10.00 values	2.50		
2.00 to 3.00 values	1.00	10.00 to 15.00 values	5.00		

Sheffield Plate

Including Vegetable Dishes, Serving Trays, Meat Platters, Sandwich Plates, Tea Sets, Candlesticks, Flower Vases, Bread Trays, Coasters, etc.

AT SPECIAL PRICES OF
About 40% Discount From Regular Values

MESSRS. HABERSTROH & SON ARE NOT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, THEIR PLANS ARE TO MAKE THEIR PAINTING AND INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENTS GREATER THAN EVER.

Furniture

Furniture

Furniture

Chandler & Co. do not handle furniture and must of necessity close out every piece and consider all sales final. All marked at prices for quick selling—every piece will be sold exactly as it is owing to the fact that Chandler & Co. do not have an organization including finishers and furniture polishers. Most of the furniture is custom made—much of it antique—so it must be sold just as it is.

Value	Price	Value	Price	Value	Price
Louis XVI Gold Sofa	250.00	150.00			
English Oak Settee	160.00	55.00			
Sofa in Tapestry	185.00	150.00			
Circassian Walnut Table	110.00	85.00			
Italian Walnut Arm Chair	125.00	55.00			
High Back Colonial Sofa	217.00	147.50			
Louis XVI Mahogany Table	250.00	150.00			
White Chiffonier	100.00	100.00			
6 Mahogany Empire Chairs	17.50	12.50			
English Oak Settee	150.00	80.00			
Hippopotamus Hall Clock	275.00	182.50			
Empire Chair	45.00	30.00			
Empire Chair	120.00	110.00			
Empire Chair	13.50	10.00			
Mahogany Dining Chair	25.00	15.00			
Colonial Rocker	25.00	22.50			
Chippendale Hall Chair	275.00	182.50			
Empire Chair	45.00	30.00			
Empire Chair	120.00	110.00			
Empire Chair	13.50	10.00			
Mahogany Dining Chair	25.00	22.50			
Colonial Rocker	25.00	22.50			
Chippendale Arm Chair	35.00	22.50			
English Arm Chair	15.00	12.50			
English Rocker	35.00	26.25			
English Arm Chair	15.00	10.00			
Mahogany Arm Chair	55.00	45.00			
Imported Chair	55.00	45.00			

Great Occasion in Persian and Other Oriental Rugs

It is the comment of Messrs. Haberstroh & Son that many of the rugs in this sale would bring double the price they are marked, and as large numbers of rugs from Chandler & Co.'s own stock are in this sale at clearance prices this is a very unusual occasion in Oriental Rugs.

Antique Rugs

Value	Price	Value	Price	Value	Price
Antique Persian	17.9x8.0, 1000.00	55.00			
Antique Bijar	15.0x6.5, .700	395.00			
Antique Daghestan	7.1x4.5, 68.00	45.00			
Antique Daghestan	5.2x3.9, 80.00	65.00			
Antique Daghestan	5.10x3.4, 60.00	45.00			
Antique Kabistans	5.3x4.8, 70.00	55.00			
Fine Old Kabistan	6.6x4.0, 95.00	75.00			
Antique Kabistan	15.0x7.0, 95.00	65.00			
Antique Bijar	7.1x4.6, 80.00	65.00			
Antique Bijar	4.2x5.10, 90.00	55.00			
Antique Bijar	8.5x4.9, 90.00	65.00			
Bijar	8.1x3.10, .150.00	95.00			
Antique Shirvan	5.6x4.3, .60.00	45.00			
Antique Shirvan	6.2x3.9, .75.00	55.00			
Handsome Shirvan	5.2x3.9, 80.00	65.00			
PERSIAN GOREVANS	Rugs in the magnificent designs—characteristic of the Goresvans—in sizes about 9 x 12—in qualities that retail at 175.00 to 225.00—marked 125.00				
Bokhara and Beluchistan Rugs	Instead of pricing them 15.00 to 23.00, they will be priced for 9.75, 12.50, 15.00				

Fine Italian Table Linens at 35 to 50% Discount

FROM THE ART AND LACE EXHIBITION AT ROME. Brought to this country by an importer and manufacturer for the sole purpose of using the rare and exceptional designs in the furtherance of his own work and for exhibition purposes.

NOTE. REAL FILET, REAL VENISE, REAL FLORENTINE CLUNY combined with REAL NEEDLEWORK and EMBROIDERY, all on the finest linens, comprise the offering. Examples of the values follow:

Value	Price	Value	Price	Value	Price
Centrepieces, 36 in.	35.00	Lunch Cloth, 60 in.	40.00	28.50	1.50
Centrepieces, 27x27 in.	5.00	Lunch Cloth, 64 in.	65.00	43.50	
Centrepieces, 27x27 in.	4.00	Lunch Cloth, 72 in.	65.00	48.00	
Lunch Cloth, 45x45	26.00	Lunch Cloth, 66 in.	250.00	175.00	
Lunch Cloth, 50 in., round	18.00	Bureau Scarfs, 20x45	2.50	1.50	

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1911

Government Crews Doing Much to Improve Missouri River

New Interest in Water Transportation Is Developing a New Steamboat Service Between Kansas City, New Orleans and River Towns Along the Way

BUT THE CHANNEL NEEDS DEEPENING

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the southwestern part of Montana three rivers, the Gallatin, the Madison and the Jefferson, pour their waters together forming the source of the mighty Missouri river, which flows 3554 miles to the gulf of Mexico. The river flows almost directly northeast across Montana and thence in a south-easterly direction across the Dakotas, forming the boundary line between South Dakota and Nebraska and Iowa and Nebraska, and thence in an easterly direction across the state of Missouri, where it pours its troubled waters into the calm Mississippi. Distance from head of navigation to mouth 2284 miles. Well may it be called the "Old Muddy," for it tears its way through the valley, for a few years favoring one side of the valley in some of the bends and the next few years favoring the other side; cutting the land away in one section and building it up in another, keeping the water at all times very dirty in appearance. The stream seems to be restless like a strong, capable man who is willing to be of service to his fellow beings, but for some reason or other remains

Steamboats Returning

After 1859 the river teemed with stern wheel steamboats, some of them having a capacity of 1000 tons, but in the early '80s the steamboat business began to drop off, until of late the river has been used scarcely at all. To a small extent the boats ply between St. Louis and Kansas City, but the most active boating is done in the vicinity of Bismarck, N. D., where a regular line is in operation. Elevators along the river have been established and small towns formed. Merchandise and agricultural implements are transported to the towns, and barley, wheat, corn, potatoes, eggs and butter are carried to Washburn or Bismarck to be shipped by rail. Shipments are made to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Chicago.

Navigation to a large extent is assured on the Missouri between Kansas City and St. Louis by the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company organized by Walter S. Dickey, in Kansas City, Mo., with a capitalization of over \$1,000,000, the stock being subscribed to by the citizens of Kansas City, who have proved through their action their love for and their loyalty to what they call the coming metropolis of the great West.

The steamer Chester, which formerly was a stern wheel river boat, was remodeled during the past winter in New Orleans at an approximate cost of \$50,000 by this company. She is now a tunc-



Government crew grading bank with hose, preparing it for paving and revetment and weaving willow mat to be sunken with rock

nel propeller type boat of 500 ton capacity, and is operated by oil burning engines. She made her initial trip from St. Louis and Kansas City, but the most active boating is done in the vicinity of Bismarck, N. D., where a regular line is in operation. Elevators along the river have been established and small towns formed. Merchandise and agricultural implements are transported to the towns, and barley, wheat, corn, potatoes, eggs and butter are carried to Washburn or Bismarck to be shipped by rail. Shipments are made to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Chicago.

Railroads parallel the river on both sides as far north as Niobrara, Neb., on the west side and Running Water, S. D., on the east side; the towns are opposite each other, and are located about 940 miles above the mouth of the river.

The steamer Scot has been purchased by this company and other boats and some barges will be added to the fleet as required. Between Kansas City and St. Louis there are a few boats owned by

private parties engaged in trade between local towns along the river.

The entire Missouri Valley is fertile and adapted to agricultural purposes. In North Dakota and Montana irrigation projects are under way. North from Bismarck, N. D., the territory is very thinly settled and most of the land is given over to grazing, and cattle, horses and sheep are raised in abundance.

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northern extension will go to the mouth of the Yellowstone, thence across the Yellowstone, thence west parallel to that river to a short distance below Glendive, Mont., where it will recross the river and connect with the main line to the coast.

Improvement of the Missouri river by the government has been going on since 1838, but not until 1878 were any large appropriations made for general improvement. Prior to the latter year the work consisted of the removal of obstructions only, but afterwards of a system of dikes, dredging and revetment, and the removal of obstructions was continued.

Snagging, as the removing of obstructions is called, is a very important and interesting work. As the channel is continually changing on account of the cutting banks, channel snags are

numerous. Frequently hundreds of trees in one bold cove into the river and are held upright by the roots, but always leaning down stream. At times it has been known that forests have been uncovered by the changing of the channel, the trees having caved into the river perhaps 100 or more years ago. The most dangerous obstruction are the submerged snags, as they are hard to detect, especially when the water is rough, or when they are not close to the surface. When they are close to the surface, they form a "break" in the water, and are easily discovered by the experienced pilot, who is continually on the lookout for them.

A system of three-row wood dikes and standard revetment work is being pursued. Work is being done at various places along the river, the greater amount between Kansas City and the mouth. One 500-foot concrete dike, three rows, has been constructed near St. Joseph, Mo., as an experiment. It is stated that the dike is more durable than a wood dike.

The piles are 12x12 inches and from 35 to 50 feet long, and weigh approximately three tons each. They were put down by means of a jet. The tops of the piles are 15 feet above standard low water.

Maj. Edward H. Schulz, corps of engineers, U. S. A., who has charge of the Missouri river and its tributaries, has now three new tow-boats, each 116 feet long, 24-foot beam and 5-foot depth of hold. The Dubuque Boat & Boiler Works of Dubuque, Ia., were awarded the contract at a cost of \$34,735 each. The speed of the boats is 15 miles per hour upstream. The boats are named Lieutenant Augustin Lewis, Lieutenant Gurney and Lieutenant Hart, Mich., and Lieut. Louis H. Lewis of Cobleskill, N. Y., who fell at the battle of San Juan hill in 1898. In July bids were opened for eight all-steel barges, 100 feet long and 24-foot beam. The Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Works of Leavenworth, Kan., got the contract at

\$5209 each, delivery to be made January, 1912.

River Lights Planned

The war department has also arranged to establish shore lights along the river between Kansas City and St. Louis to enable boats to run at night. The light-house tender Lilly, Mississippi river commission boat, is now making a trip from St. Louis to Kansas City to investigate the localities where the lights are most needed. At Kansas City she will receive some 100 lights, square post lamps, which will be installed on the return trip to St. Louis. Farmers along the river will be paid a small wage each month for tending the lamps, which will be lighted at sunset and put out at sunrise during the boating season.

With these improvements started an increasing number of people are hoping to see the grand old river regain an important place among the navigable waterways of the world, so that residents along the river may once more hear the frequent toot of regular packers, plying up and down with merchandise and the rich products of the valley.

IDAHo, ONCE LEADER AS CATTLE COUNTRY, NOW BUYS ITS BEEF

MOSCOW, Ida.—Northern Idaho, once a great cattle country, is turning to eastern Oregon ranges for its beef supply. Buyers say that unless there is a revival in the cattle industry among the farmers, the time is near when all of the Panhandle must look to adjacent states for beef.

Shoshone, Bonner and Kootenai counties have been dependent for years upon ranges beyond their border for their beef supply. While the farmers in Latah county have heretofore raised sufficient cattle to supply the demand of local beef dealers, in the last two or three years they have been abandoning the industry, say buyers.

The palmiest days of the cattle business in Nez Perce passed away a number of years ago, when the Indian reservation was thrown open to settlement, and the locomotive invaded the country.

The advent of the railroad to Grangeville brought with it settlers and the range lands in Idaho county are being appropriated. A number of other cattle men have sought other sections.

The reason assigned by the farmers of Latah county for abandoning the cattle business is that with the present high price of land, hay and grain, cattle are not profitable at the present market price.

Hogs are plentiful in this county, and also in Nez Perce and Idaho, and the market price during the summer has been good. Sheep are scarce here but plentiful in Nez Perce and Idaho. Horses are being raised in larger numbers hereabouts than ever before.

MEMPHIS MEN WILL ORGANIZE TO ASSIST HOME INDUSTRIES

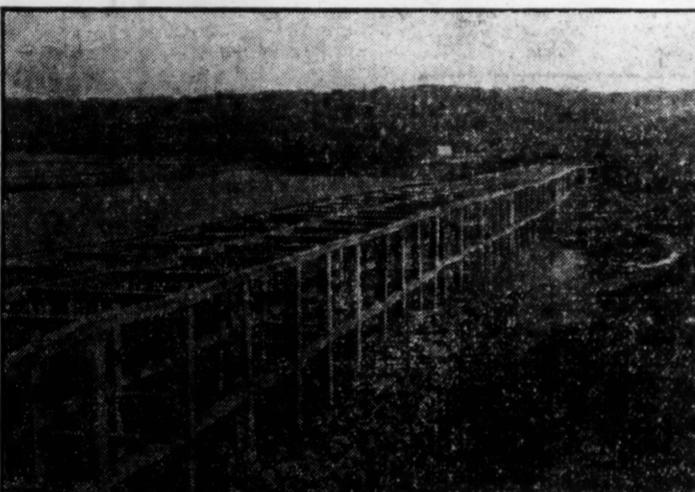
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Manufacturers in this city are preparing to form an organization. Active agitation of the plan was started recently when a delegation of Memphis men returned home from the meeting of the Chattanooga Manufacturers Association. It is expected that a mass meeting will be called and an organization formed.

The committee which attended the Chattanooga meeting, consisting of Owen Lilly, Sr., Milton H. Hunt and Thomas R. Winfield, will go over the information derived from the Chattanooga men for the benefit of the local men interested in the movement.

Mr. Hunt, when called upon by President Sholar for a few remarks, said that the result of the visit of the Memphis men had been educational to an extreme, none expecting to find such an extensive interest manifested in the association.

The Memphis committee is heartily in favor of a local organization, with the incorporation of many of the features of the Chattanooga organization. It was fully explained to the Memphis men just what the manufacturers in the eastern Tennessee city had gained through their association.

PLAN BRIDGE TO COST \$500,000
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The highway and railroad committee of city councils have approved the proposition of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company to build a \$500,000 bridge, 2000 feet long, to connect Allentown with South Allentown.



Dike at St. Joseph, Mo., all concrete except the screening poles protecting river bank

BUMPER CANE CROP GIVES EARLY SUGAR START

NEW ORLEANS—The cane mills have begun to grind and Louisiana is shipping sugar, says the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. The arreage and the stand have probably never been exceeded in the cane belt of Louisiana. What the actual harvest will be remains to be seen. At the

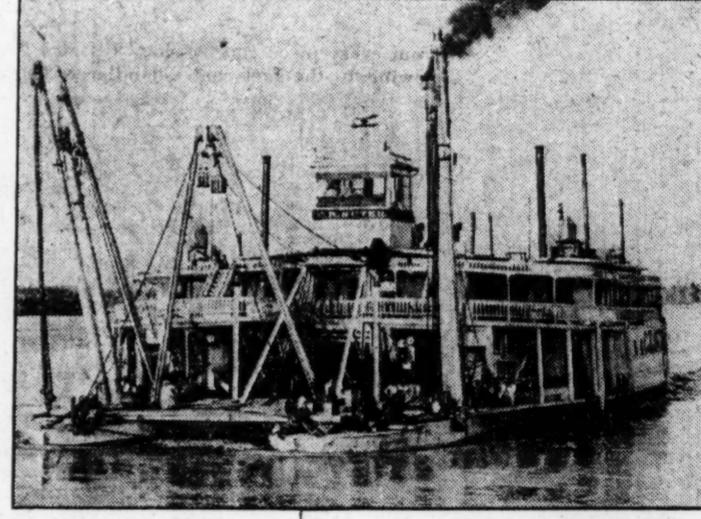
moment it is evident to the intelligent investigator that the apparent indications of a tremendous yield of sugar today showing. However, if the conditions do not mean a profit.

The abnormally high price of sugar, due to a shortage in the world's present and prospect supply, has stimulated some of the planters to a premature beginning in the manufacture of sugar. In some cases the analyses show a condition so entirely unsatisfactory and unprofitable that the mills have been shut down after beginning to grind.

From an authority on sugar matters who has just returned from a trip through the sugar territory of Louisiana, the statement comes that, while the cane crop looked exceedingly promising a few weeks ago, the situation today is far from satisfactory. According to this authority, the tests in plant cane on both sides of the Mississippi river, which is called the sugar coast, run as follows: 8.07 sucrose, 61.2 purity; 8.39 sucrose, 65.5 purity; 9.8 sucrose, 72.2 purity. These tests, taken Oct. 9, show the average today of both sides of the river, extending over the entire cane belt, and mean an average yield of about 80 pounds per ton of cane, which is 20 pounds below the normal average.

The Teche country, starting from Lafayette and working toward the Mississippi river, runs from 10.50 sucrose, 74

purity, down as low as 9.50 sucrose, 66 purity, which is far from being satisfactory showing. However, if the conditions are satisfactory, the cane will take on considerable sucrose, which will relieve the situation to that extent.



Snag boats of this type take position bow on over a sunken obstruction, and raise it with derrick here shown

PECAN RAISING IS GROWING AS INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN STATES

The ever-increasing interest in the pecan industry among farmers of Mississippi is evidence of the immense popularity of this nut and of the profits the growers are annually receiving, says Theodore Bechtel in the Chicago Record Herald.

The pecan, like the hickory, thrives in a great variety of soils, but seems to do best where the subsoil is moderately porous and is mixed with some sand or gravel. Good drainage, either natural or artificial, is very essential, although after trees are well established a temporary overflow, even of several weeks' duration, will do no harm. River and creek bottom lands give splendid results, but do not produce nuts so early as the uplands. Nearly all of the cut-over pine lands of the South will produce very profitable early-bearing pecan orchards if well fertilized.

Just how far north the choice varieties of pecans are hardy has not yet been proved, though experiments are being made as far north as Illinois. There is no doubt that they will succeed anywhere south of Mason and Dixon line where land is suitable.

In planting choose good-sized, soft-shelled, well-filled nuts, with a kernel and do not forget that productiveness should be a leading feature. There are many good nuts, but when planting an orchard as long-lived as the pecan, too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of varieties. The mere fact that a nurseryman has grafted stock is no guarantee of quality, as wood of the best varieties, either for budding or grafting, remains high priced. Thousands of trees are grafted to comparatively inferior varieties by unscrupulous propagators and sold to the inexperienced planter.

While small-sized pecan trees eventually will give as good results as larger

ones, there is a saving of time by planting trees from three to six feet in height. Very large trees receive a greater check in transplanting, and therefore do not save as much time in proportion as a medium-sized tree.

Make holes large enough to accommodate roots spread out in natural position and be careful to cut off all those broken or mashed. Plant trees the same depth they stood in the nursery, filling among the roots with mellow surface soil. Leave two inches of loose soil on the surface. Fine ground bone is one of the best and safest com-

mon fertilizers to mix the soil for planting.

Soil not naturally strong should be fertilized with sufficient manure or some commercial fertilizer. Care should be used never to allow any crude or unrotted fertilizer of any kind to come in contact with the roots. When trees arrive at bearing age more potash should be applied.

Sow cowpeas or velvet beans in all orchards not used for some other cultivated crop, but keep the vines off the trees. Plow under while trees are small, and graze down with stock when trees get large enough to be out of danger.

Cultivation should be shallow and fre-

quent enough to keep surface very finely pulverized in a dry season, and free from weeds or grass when rainy. It is best to break the entire ground before or soon after setting trees, and plant in some cultivated crop, such as cotton, corn, potatoes, melons, peanuts or other profitable produce, being careful not to plant anything within six feet of the trees. Never put in oats or other small grains.

Trees should be planted from 40 to 70 feet apart, according to the character of soil.

The experience of the last 30 years has

shown that pecan trees, as well as peaches and apples, must be budded or grafted to perpetuate given varieties and that only a small percentage of seedlings will come similar, while most of them will be inferior to the parent.

A five to six foot grafted tree, transplanted and given the best of care, will usually bear a few nuts after three years. There are trees in southern Mississippi that were profitable at five years, and in seven years after planting bore 30 pounds of nuts, while neglected trees are often unprofitable at 10 or 12 years after planting. This is on pine lands, hammock and other uplands—bottom, or any heavy alluvial soils, requiring about five years longer. Seedlings have been known to stand 25 years or more before bearing.

From trees planted in orchards the average yield per tree follows: Six years five pounds, seven years 10, eight years 15, nine years 20, 10 years 25, 11 years 35, 12 years 45, 13 years 55, 14 years 65, 15 years 80, 20 years 125 and 25 years 150 to 300.

While the above may be termed an average yield of the average planter, I have known a tree to yield 30 pounds when planted seven years, and in the autumn of 1910 I gathered 100 pounds from a tree planted in my garden in 1900. These nuts were worth \$60. Eighteen such trees on an acre would give the enormous revenue of \$1080 for one crop. The revenue at 20 cents per pound would be a very profitable one.

It became the duty of the presidents of Washington and the British border, the Legislature of this wilderness of woods and water, to make the work progress that in 1861, everything was ready for the laying of the cornerstone.

Work on the first building proceeded as rapidly as circumstances would allow. There were no sawmills and the planing had to be done by hand. By September the main building and the president's residence were ready for occupation.

Fifty years ago from Nov. 4, 1861, 25 pupils, drawn largely from Seattle's 200 population, assembled at the University of Washington and, under Mr. Mercer, president and instructor, began a study of higher mathematics and Latin. Very few had gone further than the "three R's."

So small was the female population of Washington at this time and as a result so sparsely were conditions, that President Mercer resolved to remedy the situation. Aided by the Legislature Mr. Mercer went to New England in 1863 and brought back with him 11 young women who wished to find homes

FEW STUDENTS BEGAN SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

In no more vivid way can the progress of education in the Northwest be shown than by tracing the history of the University of Washington through its 50 years of growth from a mere schoolhouse to one of the largest universities in the United States, says the Portland Oregonian.

When a little band of pioneers met early in May, 1861, and deposited in a small copper box a Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and the extract from the territorial law creating the institution, they had the spirit of education as much as the university has today with \$1,000,000 buildings and parked grounds.

And when at last they all gathered around while the Rev. Daniel Bagley, "Father of the University," placed the copper box in the foundation of the first building, with elaborate Masonic ceremonies, these men felt for the first time in the state of Washington, that indescribable thing called "college spirit." With 3965 pioneers scattered through

the Washington territory from the Columbia river to the British border, the Legislature of this wilderness of woods and water, to make the work progress that in 1861, everything was ready for the laying of the cornerstone.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Froggie said, "Go fetch some pebbles,
Pebbles gray and pebbles bright,
Yellow, red and purple pebbles,
Green and tan and pink and white."

"Here's a dish that's deep and roomy,
Made perhaps in old Japan;
Here are bulbs, I think from Holland,
Each to be a flower began."

When he spoke of bulbs young Otto
Thought of bubbles that you blow;
Says the frog, "These bulbs will blow some,
If we show them how to grow."

Busy doubts if from these bags,
So ugly, dusty, brown and dry.
Anything so nice can come
As flowers that match the sunset sky.

But when they put the bulbs in water,
Where the sunbeams dance and wink,
Soon a hundred tiny rootlets
Say the bulbs are glad to drink.

Round the pebbles firmly clinging,
Slender threads grow long and white,
Holding to the friendly pebbles,
Glistening in the morning light.

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Now a slender tongue comes sticking
Up from all those bunches gray;
Green and slim as if 'twere running
Out with something nice to say.

Watered faithfully by Froggie,
Every day, or soon or late,
Sun and water did the working,
Bees could only watch and wait.

Crimson tulips, proud and lovely,
(But their lips are more than two);
Hyacinth so white and fragrant,
Daffies, called narcissus, too.

So we see that though the flowers
Sometimes find in earth a nest,
Really simple light and water
Are what blossoms like the best.

Any one can prove it, surely,
Who what Froggie did will do;
Fill the wintertime with beauty,
Rose and purple, gold and blue.

TOOTUMS

This is the way Bennie, whose story is told in the American Magazine, learned the table of twos:

Tootums Wunner to,
Tootums Toot for,
Tootums Threet six,
Tootums Forer ate,
Tootums Fiver ten,
Tootums Sixer twelve,
Tootums Severn for teen,
Tootums Ater six teen,
Tootums Niner a teen,
Tootums Tenner twenty,
Tootums Levener twenty, too,
Tootums Twelver twenty for."

It was very easy to get this little interesting chat by heart, but when it came to applying it to a problem in arithmetic it is any wonder that Bennie couldn't see the connection!

WHAT TREE?

"Do nuts grow on trees?" asked Charley, as he was eating dessert.
"They do," replied his sister.
"Well, then, of what tree does the doughnut grow?"

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Additions

1. Add the letter S to that which we find in all books and get to run at the top of one's speed.

2. Add the letter S to a form of supplication and get finely divided water.

3. Add the letter S to a part of the human mouth and get to lose one's footing on the ice.

4. Add the letter S to one who spends his vacation in the woods and get to run in a lively fashion.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Maltese.

GRANDFATHER'S PENNY FOUND

SEE what we found!" cried the children, rushing in from the garden. "We were digging up a bed for the geraniums, and this dollar was in the dirt."

Their mamma took the old, black coin, and put it in a small saucer with some salt and vinegar. "We shall see what it is as soon as the vinegar and salt cleanse it a little," she said.

Presently the vinegar was washed off and more put on, and the coin began to grow very bright. Mamma rubbed it with a cloth and some more of the salty vinegar till every letter and figure were plain and clear. "It is a penny," she said, when it was handed around for inspection.

"Why, mamma," said Dot, "pennies are little, wee things, and this is great big."

"It is an old-fashioned copper cent," said mamma. "Look! Here are three letters cut on one side, 'J. M. C.' and they look as if a boy might have put them there. Does any one know who 'J. M. C.' could be?"

"Grandfather!" screamed Ben. "James Marshal Curtis! Do you suppose it is his penny?"

"What is all this fuss about?" asked grandfather, when they ran to show him the penny. "Well, I declare! Yes, that is the penny I lost so many years ago. Where did you find it? I earned it picking gooseberries for my mother, and was saving it for the new church, when I lost it, and never could find it."

"I know I am small," he replied, "but, to tell the truth, since I've worked here I've been so busy I haven't had time to go up."

"How much more would you like?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think 50 cents more a week would be too much."

"You are rather a small boy to be earning two dollars and a half a week."

"I know I am small," he replied, "but, to tell the truth, since I've worked here I've been so busy I haven't had time to go up."

"He got the raise. — Ladies Home Journal."

WHY?

WHAT is cycling easier than walking? There are many reasons for this, but the most important is that a wheel must be better than legs, says the Children's Magazine. The motion of all the parts of a wheel goes on and does not have to be stopped; but when we walk we are constantly throwing forward our legs, and then stopping and starting them again. It would be very difficult if we could allow the leg after touching the ground, to swing backward behind us, and then come forward over the shoulder like a wheel.

This difference between a thing that goes backward and forward and a thing that goes on rolling has lately shown itself in machinery. Until lately the steam engine has had a motion that was really not unlike a pair of legs. In the older engines, one piston goes up while another comes down, and then that goes up and the first comes down, and half the labor is lost in stopping and starting them. But now men are making turbine engines, which are being put into every great ship; and these have the advantage of the wheel, with nothing that goes backward and forward shaking the machine and the ship, knocking itsself to pieces. The turbine is to the older kind of engine what a wheel is to a pair of legs.

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RIDDLE

What is the difference between a gardener, a billiard player, a gentleman and a sexton?

Answer.—The first minds his peas, the second minds his cues, the third minds his p's and q's, and the fourth minds his keys and pews. — Exchange.

EXPLAINS "INCOME"

A teacher in one of our public schools, after laboriously and exhaustively explaining to her pupils the meaning of the word "income," told Johnny to go to the blackboard, write a sentence containing the new word and read it aloud to the school. And Johnny, his face fairly radiant with the pride of his newly acquired knowledge, marched to the board and after a little pause, put down "In come a cat!" — Smith County (Kan.) Pioneer.

AUNT MARY'S WORD ANAGRAM

WHAT is an anagram? If you will look in the dictionary you will see that it means to transpose the letters of a word or the words of a phrase so as to make a different word or phrase, says the New York Sun. Some anagrams are very funny and bring about the most unexpected results. Here is one:

ASTRONOMERS
NO MORE STARS

Aunt Mary's little nephew and niece, Albert and Edith, had come to her so much with these things, taking her sewing-table to spread the letters on and borrowing her scissors to cut out pieces of cardboard to print the letters themselves that at last she concluded to make up some anagrams herself.

Instead of single words, Aunt Mary thought it would be better to make up some simple phrases or sentences and see if the youngsters could make up a different phrase with the same words.

Here is the first one she gave them:
A LITTLE PONY WAS EATING A

IT WASN'T MILK

The Woman's Journal says that when Johnny Hobbs left the New Hampshire hills to visit his grandmother in Worcester, Mass., he was cautioned by his mother that he would find things different in the city. Before tea time his grandmother told him to run out to the pantry and get a bowl of milk which she had left there "for a hungry boy." A moment later she followed and beheld him bravely at work on a bowl of spearmint tea, which she had forgottenfully put in the place where she had told him to find the milk.

"Why, child," she cried, seizing the bowl, "don't you know this isn't milk?"

"I—I knew it wasn't like Hillbury milk," stammered Johnny, with a final gulp. "But I thought maybe it was the kind folks had in Worcester."

MONKEYS CAUGHT

The press in the Philippine islands describes the way the natives catch monkeys in the interior of that country. It appears that these creatures are very fond of the meat of the coconut, but are too lazy to gnaw the outer shell. So the natives cut a small hole in the shell, just large enough to admit the small slender hand of the monkey. When the hand is thrust inside and filled up with the coconut meat it cannot be withdrawn. It never occurs to the monkey to relax his grasp and release the hand.

Here is the one Aunt Mary liked best because it twisted the words around more than any of the others, which is what an anagram should do. It uses up all the 19 words and puts all the adjectives in front of a different noun in each case:

A LITTLE BOY STOOD BY A BIG PONY THAT WAS GIVEN HIM EATING A ROSY-CHEEKED APPLE HE HAD.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

COUNTING THE DOGS

AGAME which can be played when out riding or walking is that of counting dogs. One player takes one side of the road and all the streets leading out of it, and the other player takes the other side of the road and all the turnings out of it. Then, as they go along, they watch their own particular side and see how many dogs they can count. Every ordinary dog counts one point, but a black dog counts two, and for every perfectly white dog seen one point is deducted. Any player who sees a Dalmatian—sometimes called a plum-pudding dog—wins the game, no matter how many points others have made.

The game can be developed, and general objects taken instead of dogs. Thus, a perambulator, a truck, a two-wheeled cart, a dog, a policeman, a bicycle could score one

point; a soldier, a sailor, a tricycle, or a four-wheeled van could score two; and for a rider on horseback, a motor-cycle, a flock of sheep, a mark could be deducted, and so on.

GAME OF ADJECTIVES

Somebody starts by saying, "My mother had a cat." Then the players take it in turn to put an adjective before cat. First of all, it must be a word beginning with A, as an artful cat, an awkward cat, an apt cat, and so on. When a player cannot think of a word beginning with A that has not already been used, he has a point scored against him. If nobody can think of a fresh word beginning with A, then B is taken—a beautiful cat, and so on. The one who has fewest points scored against him wins the game.—Children's Magazine.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

NOVEL NO-L PARTY AT NOELTIDE

MY DEAR Miss McA—ister: It would afford my daughter and me great pleasure to we—come you at a No-L fro—ie in honor of Noe—tide on the evening of December thirtieth, at or past eight. If you can be with us, please—eave the twe—fth—etter of the alphabet at home.

Cordia—y yours,

ANNE BAI—EY MO—ESWORTH. Arriving guests found the hospitable rooms decorated with the usual Yuletide greenery, conventionally arranged except for the fact that the garlands were hung to form the word NOEL.

The evening began with a spelling-bee for which all the players were arranged as for the old-fashioned contest. It was greatly complicated by the rule that no one could mention the letter L, this being tabooed for the entire evening. Whenever this letter occurred in a word being spelled, the speller made a dash with his or her forefinger in the air to mark the omission; for double L there were two dashes. Any one who forgot to eliminate his L's lost his place in class, and the player who had gained most promotion in the line when the bee was concluded won a prize. All of the prizes were articles in the names of which the twelfth letter of the alphabet was not used. The list of words pronounced for the players to spell was arranged by the entertainer in advance of the party, and it contained as many L's as possible.

Then followed a supper in which the names of all refreshments containing the letter L were barred.—Woman's Home Companion.

CHARADES

The newest fads are often but revivals of olden days. Among the amusements popular at this season are charades, which are enjoyed by both old and young. This dinner menu in charade form appears most interesting:

Soup—Tomato (To-ma-tow).
Meat—Turkey (Turk Key).
Giblet gravy—(Jib-lit Gray V).
Vegetables—Potato (Pot-eight-O).
Cauliflower—(Call-i-Flower).
Jelly—Currant (Cur-rant).
Dessert—Plum Pudding (Plumb).
Merely the syllables may be acted, or entire word may make one scene, this to be decided upon by the leader.—Chicago Record Herald.

"LEAVES" CRAWLED UP A TREE

WHEN Australia was discovered by the English, many strange tales were told about the new and wonderful things to be found there. Among other things it was said that the leaves of a certain tree at times came down from the branches and walked along the ground.

A party of English sailors had left their ship, to roam along the shore, and were resting under a tree, when a sudden breeze shook the tree, and apparently a number of leaves fell from the twigs, turned somersaults in the air, as leaves do, and floated to the ground. The sailors were surprised at this shower, because it was midsummer, and not the time for leaves to fall; besides, these "leaves" looked fresh and green. It was strange to see them deserting the tree without any reason; and this was nothing to what followed. After a short time these "leaves" began crawling along the ground toward the trunk of the

tree from which they came, and the amazed sailors started up and took to their heels.

This incident has been explained by later travelers who took time to stop and examine the matter. It was discovered that these queer "leaves" are really insects that crawl upon the trees, and are of the same color as the foliage. They have thin, flat bodies, shaped like the leaves, and when anything disturbs them, like a breeze, they fold their legs away under their bodies, and then the leaf-like shape, stem and all, is complete.

Not only are they bright green in summer, like the foliage of the trees at that time, but they actually change when the leaves do to the dull brown produced by frost. Another peculiarity of these leaf-insects is that, although they have a generous supply of wings, they seldom use them.—Apples of Gold.

SECRET OF FIREFLY'S LIGHT

WE SEE in the sparkling of the firefly in the midsummer dusk not merely a spectacle of beauty but an illuminator of extraordinary efficiency. Practically all the energy given forth by the firefly is in the form of light waves, and of this light 96.5 per cent is efficient to the eye. Though this light is so small that it would take 1600 of the insects to equal the brilliancy of one candle, yet this should not diminish our respect for the firefly, since in manufacturing his light he expends but one ten thousandths as much energy as does the candle in producing an equal quantity of radiance. More than this, the firefly would have to expend 99 times as much energy as he does to bring his light to as low a point of efficiency as our best.

The question to be solved is, what is the composition of the light-giving material in the firefly? Although it has been shown that an electric current quickens the firefly light, though he flourishes in the sultry months and is gayest in sultry places when and where there is much free electricity in the air, yet it is hardly probable that the insect has the function of an electric battery.

A Japanese, S. Watase, presents most plausibly and clearly a theory as to what goes on in a light-giving cell of the firefly. He describes the contents of the cells as a fatty substance, consisting of yellowish white granules. This, he concludes, is a waste product, and nature has provided the insect with a system of capillaries that, investing and connecting with the cell, bring into it

the skins of animals were the earliest form of money.

Sheep and oxen among the old Romans took the place of money.

Oxen form the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kaffirs.

Tin today forms the standard of value at the great fairs of Nijni Novgorod;

Iron spikes, knives, spearheads and brass rods are employed in certain parts of Central Africa.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for currency, as are coconuts and eggs.

The archaic Greek money was in the form of thick, round lumps of metal, stamped with the given value.

Whales' teeth are used by the Fijians, red feathers by some of the South Sea islanders, and salt in Abyssinia.

In the early colonial times of 1752 corn and beans and codfish were employed.

The small, hard shell known as the cowrie is still used in India, the Indian Islands and Africa, in the place of subsidiary coin.—Exchange.

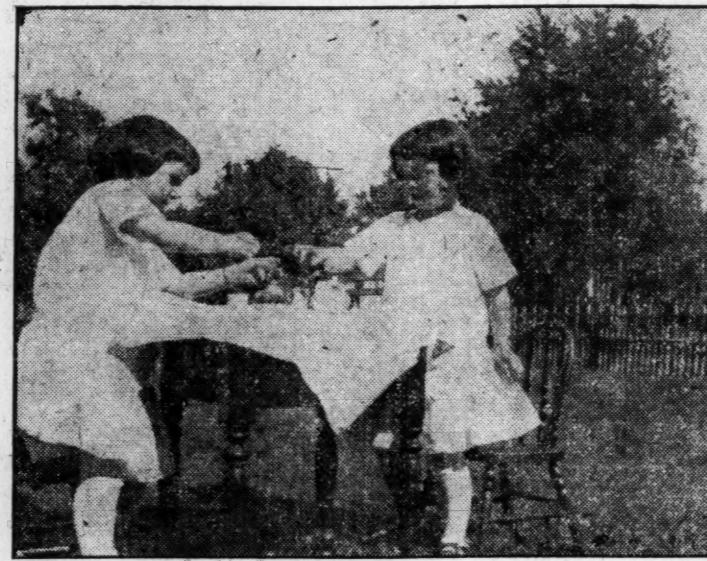
SUMMER SLIDES

A favorite game with Zulu boys is to roll soft wild bulbs down a hill. A lot of boys stand on either side, with sharp wooden spears, then they stab these "bulbs" as they roll past. When this fun begins to grow old they go sliding. Not on snow, oh, no; they have never seen or even heard of snow. But the hills covered with long, dry grass, make splendid sliding places. The boys cut down wild banana trees. On these shining, flat trunks they sit and away they go, bumpily, bumpily down the hill. How funny they look, sliding away in the blazing sun and not a flake of snow in sight.—King's Own.

FAMOUS SONS

The father of Samuel Pepys was a tailor. The father of James Mill was a cobbler. The father of Jules Verne was a day laborer. Oliver Cromwell's father was a brewer. Epictetus was the son of a day laborer. Giotto, the artist, was a peasant's son. The father of Schumann was a bookseller. The father of Cowley was a grocer. The father of Charles Lamb was a servant. Mozart's father was a bookbinder. Milton was the son of a copyist. Pope's father was a merchant. Neander's father was a carpenter. Homer was a farmer's son.—Tacoma Tribune.

CAMERA CONTEST



Blueberry pie tea party of two Iowa girls, whose grandfather brought the berries from New Hampshire

MANY JACKS

Jack is not only a boy's name. It is applied to a flower—"Jack in the pulpit." "Jack Frost" means the cold biting winds, and a "jack" is a machine to lift heavy weights. Then there are a "boot-jack" for removing boots from the feet; a "smoke jack" to turn a spit; a "jackanapes" applied to a saucy person; "Jacktar," a common sailor, and a "jacket," a small coat. Jackstay is a rail used on a boat to which to fasten the sails, jackstone is a pebble piece used in the game of that name, jackstraw is a scarecrow, and jackwood is wood of the jack used in cabinet work.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LIVING as we do in northern New England, we find much enjoyment through the winters, in making companions of the chickadees, writes a companion to the Rural New Yorker.

At first we tied marrow bones and suet in the trees near the house, with no thought but to attract the birds and to help them. Later we put up a tin box filled

with sunflower seeds, on a piazza pillar. They soon found these, and showed little fear of any one at the window. The next step was a box attached to the window sash, to which they readily came.

This was a great pleasure to us, and we

learned much about their ways and their varied conversations.

The next October, while food was still plenty, a chickadee visited the tin box, giving us a hint that he had a good memory, and that we might expect his company in the winter. It proved to be a severe winter, and the birds became almost fearless. One day, as one of them was crouching on the piazza vine, I reached out my hand toward him, with seeds, and he took one. Again I tried it. He could not reach the seeds, but picked my hand gently a few times. Then he pinched it hard enough to hurt. Finding the hand harmless he hopped upon it, and selecting a seed, flew away to eat it. That was five years ago, and each succeeding winter we have had chickadees that feed on our hands or lips. Butternut meat is their favorite dainty.

They visit us occasionally until nesting time. Some of them have been very affectionate, seeming to delight in standing on our heads or shoulders, sometimes gently pecking our cheeks or lips.

One lovable little fellow always looks up into our faces with the utmost confidence before taking food from the hand upon which he stood. Often he uttered a few soft notes as he looked up, which seemed touchingly like grace before meat. Some of the birds are always shy, and snatch the food, while others will calmly tuck a seed under their feet as they stand on my thumb and proceed to crack and eat it, with full assurance of safety. One learns much of the individuality of birds in such an intimacy. In the spring, when the migrating birds return, the chickadees often show a funny jealousy, trying all their pretty tricks to attract attention to themselves while we are watching the newcomers.

NEW YORK is the world's largest toy market. The annual volume of trade at wholesale prices is \$75,000,000 and of this a large part is shipped out of the country, mainly to the great fairs of Europe and Asia.

In mechanical toys and in toys made of iron, tin, lead and brass, New York has ranked first as the world's largest market for 20 years. More recently the local toy interest has branched out in building wooden toy making factories in the lumbering regions, where much of the refuse from sawmills makes fine stock for toymakers and can be obtained at such low prices that European makers of wooden toys cannot compete against the larger producers of American wooden toys, who push trade throughout Europe and Asia.

There are 9583 live patents issued by foreign makers to New York makers of mechanical and other toys. This assures a good market for these toys in countries which possess 250,000,000 children.

Exports of toys from that city begin to be large in July and the trade holds out until late in October, when all large consignments for the great marts of Europe must be forwarded to meet requirements for holiday trade. There are now residing in New York city about 125 Indians who do fine work in basketry and beadwork and in toys to the order of local toy trade factories.

Rag dolls, all made by women and girls in that city, are sold in all countries. A Brooklyn woman who a few years ago began making rag dolls for one retail toy shop now employs 300 girls in her factory and farms out work to 500 women in and around New York. A Harlem woman who originated negro

VERBS

A verb's the worst thing in the world
For me to learn aright.
I study till I have it all
I think, all fast and tight.

But when the teacher calls on me,
And I stand up to recite,
I can't make any sense of it,
And never get it right.

You try to give the parts of verbs
For me to learn aright.
I study till I have it all
I think, all fast and tight.

If Johnny gives the parts of go,
And says go, went and gone,
It doesn't help a bit with grow,
You can't say grow, great, grown.

The parts of take you're very sure
Are take and took and taken,
Yet bake seems very wrong somehow,
As bake and book and bacon.

Now do, did, done, sounds very well
And so do eat, ate, eaten,
But moo, mid, mun is very queer
And so is cheat, chate, cheaten.

It's worse than partial payments,
You never get it right,
And then the fellows laugh at you
When its your turn to recite.

If ever I make a grammar,
There shall be some sense to it,
And if bite and bit are proper,
So shall these be, fight and fit.

—Primary Pieces.

NEW WAY TO COAST

"The ingenuity of the American boy is shown in his ability to make things for himself," remarked an English visitor to the other day. "Passing down Lewis avenue in Brooklyn one Saturday afternoon I saw a great number of boys and girls enjoying themselves roller skating, and among them I noticed one boy in particular who was on ball bearing skates.

"He was carrying a hockey stick and on the curve of the stick he had fastened a pair of wheels off an old roller skate. Half way up the stick he had fastened a short piece of curtain pole, enough to form a seat.

"When he got to the top of the hill he sat on the hockey stick as if it were a hobby horse, and what with the wheels on his feet and the wheels on the stick he had the ride of his life down the hill and seemed to enjoy it more than most persons do a motor car."—New York Sun.

EAGER TO LEARN

An Englishman who has been employed as a teacher in China for 25 years says that the young men and boys of China are showing an extraordinary avidity in acquiring a knowledge of modern history.—Argonaut.

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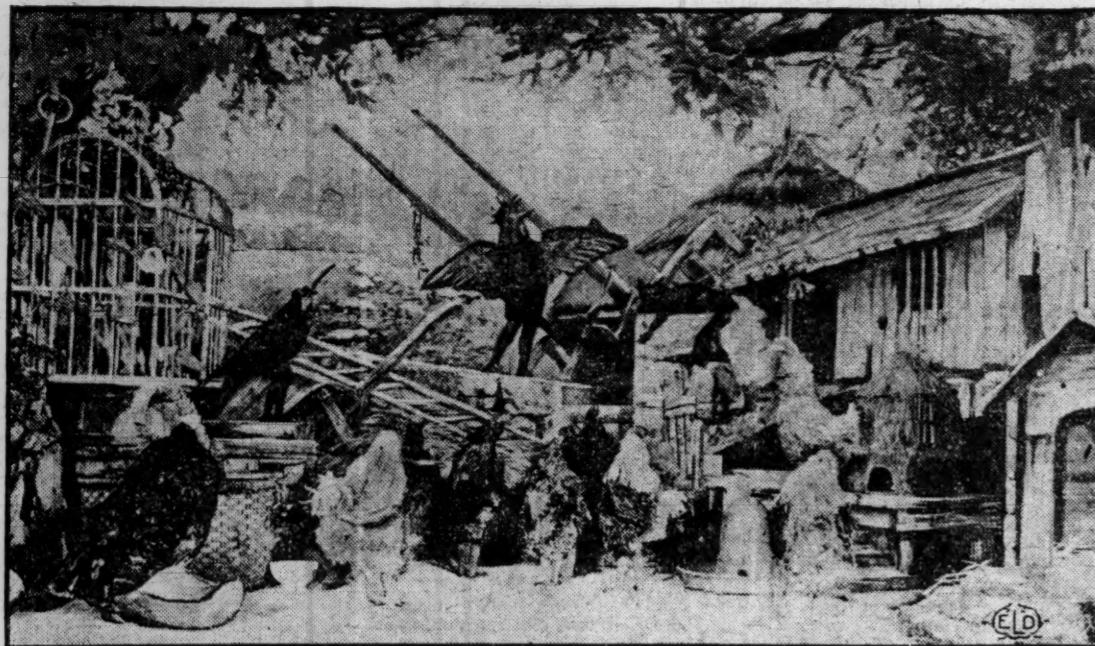
SULTANA SQUARES

Three tablespoonsfuls of butter, three tablespoonsfuls of molasses, three squares of chocolate, 1½ cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of broken walnut meats, one-half cupful of sultana raisins, one-teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one-half cupful of milk.

Put the butter into a saucepan, add the molasses, chocolate, sugar and milk, and boil until it clings when tried in cold water. Stir while boiling. When done add the vanilla, walnut meats and raisins. Beat till creamy and stiff enough to pour into a buttered pan. Cut in squares when cool.—Ladies Home Journal.

What the Playgoer Goes to See Here and Elsewhere

CHANTECLER ENTERING HIS BARNYARD



Scene in act one of fantastic Rostand comedy which Miss Maude Adams is acting at the Hollis Street theater

MAUDE ADAMS' ART IDEALS DESCRIBED BY G. H. TRADER

Actress in "Chantecler" Minimizes Sex Element to Emphasize Rostand's Message to Workers—Her Labor Upon Details—Patou Liked by His Interpreter

ROSTAND began "Chantecler" eight years ago, but his play is not yet finished," says George Henry Trader, who impersonates the dog Patou and is also stage director of the Maude Adams Company now presenting the play at the Hollis Street theater. Mr. Trader has long been prominent both as character actor and as stage producer.

Though Miss Adams consistently declines to be interviewed, reflections of her womanly charm and artistic devotion may be caught through chats with her players.

"She demands the seemingly impossible of everybody," Mr. Trader smiled, and his bright brown eyes twinkled. His clear skin glows with a healthy color and his silvery hair contrasts handsomely with his eager, boyish face. His voice is soft and delicately modulated, differing greatly from the full round sound with which he voices Patou's protests against the shams surrounding his beloved Chantecler.

"And sometimes Miss Adams succeeds in getting effects none of us believe could be more than partially realized. There is no resisting her enthusiasm. She is

(Continued on page twenty-six)

LEADING WOMAN TO EDWIN BOOTH BOSTON TEACHER

Mrs. Rachel Noah France, one of the faculty of the Leland Powers school, was on the professional stage 30 years. In the season of 1864-5 she became a member of the famous Boston theater stock company and appeared in the support of Edwin Booth, Junius Brutus Booth, Joseph Joseph, E. L. Davenport, James W. Wallack and others.

By an interesting coincidence Mrs. France acted Ophelia to Edwin Booth's Hamlet and to that of his father and brother. She acted Ophelia 200 times with Edwin Booth and describes him as a youth with "spiritual beauty and wild thrilling genius."

She relates with great relish an anecdote of her mother, who acted Virginia to the Virginian of Edwin Forrest. One night they were playing in a theater in which the stage was pierced at several points by great registers belching gusts of hot air. Forrest laid her down upon one of the registers in the scene of the passing away of his daughter. "Lay me somewhere else, or I will get up the moment you let go of me," warned Mrs. Noah. Forrest kept roaring through his great final speech of grief. "I'll spoil your scene," she whispered to him. Finally Forrest clutched her form in one final embrace, staggered about, and deposited her in a cool spot, to the great applause he would not have had if he had not obeyed his Virginia.

BOSTON THEATERS MAKE LITTLE CHANGE IN CURRENT BILLS

The unusually excellent and varied entertainment now being offered at Boston theaters will be continued, for the most part, during the coming week. The new offerings are the farce, "Before and After," at the Castle Square and the usual weekly change at B. F. Keith's and the Grand Opera House.

Boston theater—Continued run of the popular religious play, "Bon Hur," with the best cast in years and with fresh scenery, new costumes, and the spectacular effects done better than ever.

Castle Square theater—Revival of Leo Dietrichstein's farce, "Before and After," another of the lively entertainments that Mr. Craig's players act so spiritedly. The plot is filled with amusing complications and practically the whole company will be employed. The good news is announced that Donald Meek is soon to rejoin the company.

Colonial theater—"The Slim Princess," with Miss Elsie Janis as star, and at her best as vocalist, dancer and mimic. The support includes Joseph Cawthorne, Julia Frary, Douglas Stevenson and Queenie Vassar. The Leslie Stuart music is very pretty.

Globe theater—Continued run of "Mutt and Jeff."

Hollis—Final week of Miss Maude Adams' short engagement in Edmond Rostand's famous barnyard fantasy, "Chantecler," one of the great plays of

(Continued on page twenty-six)

TOUCHING SCENE IN "THE BLUE BIRD"



Tyltyl and Mytyl visit Gaffer Tyl and Gammer Tyl at their pretty country cottage in the act called "The Kingdom of the Past"

THE BLUE BIRD" ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 16

The announcement that the current attraction at the Shubert would continue there until Dec. 16—brought pleasure to many admirers of "The Blue Bird." Theater-goers have come to know that "The Blue Bird" isn't simply a juvenile play (though it royally entertains children) but a fairy play for grown-ups." Behind the superb beauty of the spectacle, the costumes, the dancing, the scenic effects, and the eccentricities of the animal actors and other grotesquely comic figures, is a dramatic symbolism whose significance is perceived by adult minds. The quest for happiness and the finding of it, are the real meaning of the play, a meaning that glorifies the most trivial incidents.

Perhaps one cause of "The Blue Bird's" unexampled success is the fact that the acting is generally adequate to this high task. It would have been easy to fill up the entire cast of such a gorgeous spectacle with figurines. But Mummy and Daddy Tyl, and the children Tyltyl and Mytyl, as played by Ethel Brandon, Charles Hampden, Burford Hampden and Janet Parker, are vigorous human beings in the hands of skillful and capable interpreters. So too Light, by Helen Lackaye, and the Fairy Beryline portrayed by Alice Butler, seem plausible, actual and sincere, while the Cat and the Dog and Bread and Milk and Water and Fire and the others, seem to have in them the very breath of life that Maeterlinck imparted to them when in his poet's way he visualized their souls in human shapes.

At "He and She" Argues for Equal Pay for Men and Women—"The Butterfly on the Wheel" Has Strong Scene—Lady Godiva Staged

MISS CROTHERS' NEW PLAY; MARIE DORO REAPPEARS

"He and She" Argues for Equal Pay for Men and Women—"The Butterfly on the Wheel" Has Strong Scene—Lady Godiva Staged

A NEW drama by Rachel Crothers, while studying and working, has a love affair with a chauffeur. Ann promptly sets herself to straightening out her child's troubles, and the play ends. A most excellent company appeared in "He and She." Arthur Byron played the husband; John Westley, Keith; George Fawcett, a family friend, and Emma Dunn, the wife.

"When an author of Miss Crothers' feminine insight and literary courage sets out to demonstrate that 'woman's place is the home,' you can take it for granted that she will arrive at her conclusion by means of easy steps of logic and observation, and without putting overmuch reliance upon a scene containing theatrical stimulus or a ready emotional appeal. You cannot even feel sure from the start that any one conclusion is inevitable; the play has the manner of a symposium, and the various facets of the question are presented as though each one, being a facet of the question, has ipso facto the right to be heard.

"At times you will feel that the methods are more those of a symposium than the theater, but you can count on a few good, legitimate surprises. All the time you have to do with ideas, and relevant ideas. The language is persuasive, rather than brilliant; it is all good talk, if not what is ordinarily called witty talk. It is good talk because it means something, because it shows a mind of delicately recording habits, because it helps you to see problems of the hour. The problems, or the main problem, may not be solved to your taste, but you grant assent to the syllogism; the conclusion is right, and the premises are right because they are facts of life."

THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

Miss Marie Doro this week is acting in Chicago in "The Butterfly on the Wheel," a polite English melodrama by E. G. Hemmerde and Francis Neilson. Mr. Bennett, in the Record-Herald, speaks of the principal scene, the grilling of the heroine in a courtroom cross-examination:

"In the witness box stands little Mrs. George Masterson (called Peggy for short), the defendant. She is very pale, quite tremulous, but sweetly bent upon maintaining friendly relations with his lordship on the bench, whom she ad-

(Continued on page twenty-six)

BERNARD SHAW SAYS STAGE IS A PLACE FOR IDEAS

As a while because able men were willing to forfeit the commercial profits that were possible elsewhere.

The lecturer said that the new drama began in 1880, when Ibsen was first performed in London. But this movement had begun in fiction almost exactly in the middle of the nineteenth century. Before 1850 that century was self-satisfied; then something hit it in the conscience, and it found itself out. Charles Dickens before 1850 was content to criticize certain particular abuses, but in "Hard Times" he criticizes our entire civilization, our industrial system, our marriage laws and customs.

The modern writer was not a better observer or writer than the old. But modern literature and drama had an interest even Moliere had not, owing to the change from a superficial quarrel with certain abuses to a fundamental

(Continued on page twenty-six)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director

Monday Evening, Nov. 27, at 8
SAMSON ET DALILA

By Saint-Saens
Mme. GAY, MM. ZENATELLO, CILLY,
MAGNUSSON, CHABROL, SAINT-SAENS,
GIACCOME, SARREAU. Solo dance by
DOLORES GALLI. GRAND CORPS DE
BALLET. Conductor, ANDRE-CAPLET.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 29, at 8
TOSCA

By Puccini
Mmes. CARMEN MELES, DE COURCY,
MM. CONSTANTINO, SCOTTI, SILLI,
TEDESCO, GIACCOME, FULVINI, UL-
SHANSKY. Conductor, MORAZZONE.

Friday Evening, Dec. 1, at 8
AIDA

By Verdi
Mme. DESTRA, MM. DE COURCY,
MM. ZENATELLO, FOLES, LANKOW,
SILLI, GIACCOME. GRAND CORPS DE
BALLET. Conductor, CONTI.

Saturday Matinee, Dec. 2, at 2
CARMEN

By Bizet
Mme. GAY, FISHER, MARTINI,
MAGNUSSON, CHABROL, SAINT-SAENS,
BARREAU, LEO, GIACCOME, KAPLICK,
JULIEN. Solo dance by DOLORES GALLI.
Conductor, ANDRE-CAPLET.

REGULAR OPERA PRICES

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

SUNDAY EV'G, DEC. 3, AT 8

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

Popular Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50

Program includes:

First act of "Samson et Dalila" (in oratorio form), by Saint-Saens, and Prologue from "Medea," by Boito, with soloists and full chorus and orchestra.

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MEETING OF OWLS IN "CHANTECLER"



Scene in act two, when the night birds praise the night and conspire against the rooster

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

NEW OPERA HOUSE PLEASING

Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis" Opens Oscar Hammerstein's Fine Building in the Kingsway, London



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house in Kingsway, London, viewed from the front

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—With every sign of appreciation, Oscar Hammerstein opened his new opera house in Kingsway with Henri Cain's adaptation of Sienkiewicz's famous novel, "Quo Vadis?"

The new opera house has a dignified appearance among the many fine buildings that have recently been built in the new street known as the Kingsway. The inside is remarkable for its spaciousness, convenience, and extreme comfort.

The decoration is white and gold, with rose du Barry curtains. Every seat has a perfectly clear view of the stage, the occupant at the back of the gallery seeing and hearing as well as any one in the stalls. The boxes are arranged similar to those of the Paris opera, the first tier of the house having boxes projecting into the auditorium. The stall area contains 700 seats, and is flanked on either side by boxes, the first tier being composed entirely of them.

Among the audience were the lord and lady mayor, Prince Nicholas of Greece, the United States Ambassador

and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mr. Hammerstein has given London one of the greatest spectacular performances that has ever been produced in this city, and it will be curious indeed if this new and splendid house is not filled for some time with audiences that are only too delighted with magnificent shows. This historic opera, as it is called, has been acted all over the world, and its stirring drama may appeal to people who otherwise avoid anything in the nature of opera. The two most realistic scenes are those which show the Emperor dancing while Rome is burning, and again the arena of the Coliseum where the Christians are awaiting their end. The acting not merely of the principals, but of the crowds, helped to make this premier performance the success it undoubtedly was. It must be remembered that this elaborate production is only one of the several operas to be produced this season by Oscar Hammerstein.

The program of the thirty-third meeting of the Music Teachers National Association to be held at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Dec. 26-29, announces some interesting and timely topics of discussion. Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard University speaks on his important specialty of concert hall acoustics. His subject is "The influence of architectural acoustics on musical quality." Louis A. Coerne, author of a book on instrumentation, talks on "The orchestra before Berlioz." Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago discusses "The development of the orchestra since Berlioz." W. A. White of Northwestern University presents a paper on "Specific musical education of the Theodore Thomas Oscar G. Sonneck, librarian of Congress has a subject to provoke the curiosity of Bostonians, "MacDowell versus MacDowell."

The convention or sections of it will be addressed by President Harry Barnes Hutchins, Robert M. Wenley, Max Meyer, Charles W. Douglass, William C. Carl, George C. Gow, J. Frederick Wolfe, Peter C. Lutkin, Oscar Gareissen, Albert A. Stanley, Charles S. Skilton, John C. Griggs, Albert Lockwood, Samuel P. Lockwood, Will Earhart, N. B. Birge and others.

MUSICAL NOTES

One afternoon this week a Monitor representative went to the opera house to ask for some pictures to reproduce in the Saturday paper. Better than any picture the publicity department of the house furnished was one the representative saw on his own account. The door of one of the balcony boxes was open; he stepped in and saw the stage all aglow. There sat Mr. Menotti at the front of the stage in a kitchen chair, his back to the darkened empty house. Unrolled before him and extending along the left wing and the rear and the right wing was the great canvas which the regisseur calls a cyclorama. The representative's critical instinct prompted him to say to himself that the cloth of the cyclorama must have been dyed in the same vat with the paper on which the

trolley transfers issued to town-going passengers are printed. Scarcely the color for a sky he thought; but Mr. Menotti's satisfaction with the spread of canvas and its color was evidently complete.

"Wait until this rabbit-pen is complete," the boy's father said, when told that he was leaving loop-holes through which the pet animal could escape.

"Wait until this sky is finished," Mr. Menotti would reply to any one doubtful of its realistic qualities.

CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS

The Theodore Thomas orchestra announces an extra matinee for Thanksgiving day, playing the program of its regular concerts Dec. 1 and 2. The holiday character of this week has been recognized by Conductor Stock in offering a "popular" program of especially attractive compositions by Smetana, Beethoven, Svendsen, Grieg, Brahms, Gold-

mark, Wagner, Ries, Massenet, Strauss and Liszt. The only novelty is a waltz from "Der Rosenkavalier" by Richard Strauss.

The first of the series of 10 subscription concerts given by the Chicago Chamber Music Society took place this morning in Orchestra hall foyer, the program being rendered by the Chicago String quartet.

George Hamlin gave a recital in Orchestra hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18. His program was made up mainly of German songs.

Francis Macmillan, violinist, will give his only Chicago recital tomorrow afternoon in Studebaker theater. His program includes the Mendelssohn concerto and several groups of shorter offerings.

The sixth Aeolian recital was given in Music hall on Nov. 21. Rosseter Cole lectured on the operas given during the opening week of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, excerpts from which were sung by the following soloists: Sibyl Sammis-MacDermid, soprano; Ora Paget-Langer, mezzo-soprano; John B. Miller, tenor; William C. Hall, tenor; Arthur Middleton, bass; William Beard, baritone; and James G. MacDermid at piano.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist who appears as soloist at this week's Thomas orchestra concert, will give a recital in Studebaker theater on Dec. 3.

The Chicago Opera Company ushered in its second season of grand opera in its own temple, the Auditorium, by a sumptuous and magnificent performance of Saint-Saëns' opera "Samson and Delilah" before a characteristically enthusiastic "opening" audience, which practically filled the large theater.

The program of the thirty-third meeting of the Music Teachers National Association to be held at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Dec. 26-29, announces some interesting and timely topics of discussion. Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard University speaks on his important specialty of concert hall acoustics. His subject is "The influence of architectural acoustics on musical quality." Louis A. Coerne, author of a book on instrumentation, talks on "The orchestra before Berlioz." Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago discusses "The development of the orchestra since Berlioz." W. A. White of Northwestern University presents a paper on "Specific musical education of the Theodore Thomas Oscar G. Sonneck, librarian of Congress has a subject to provoke the curiosity of Bostonians, "MacDowell versus MacDowell."

The convention or sections of it will be addressed by President Harry Barnes Hutchins, Robert M. Wenley, Max Meyer, Charles W. Douglass, William C. Carl, George C. Gow, J. Frederick Wolfe, Peter C. Lutkin, Oscar Gareissen, Albert A. Stanley, Charles S. Skilton, John C. Griggs, Albert Lockwood, Samuel P. Lockwood, Will Earhart, N. B. Birge and others.

CIVIL SERVICE BRANCH MEETS

Cambridge branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. R. H. Dana, Brattle street, Cambridge.

Reports were read by Miss Sarah Yerxa, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Walter Wesselhoeft.

The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Walter Wesselhoeft, president;

Mrs. R. H. Dana, vice-president; Miss Sarah Yerxa, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. F. Fenn, Mrs. E. H. Cobb, directors for three years; Mrs. W. R. Whittemore, director for one year.

The convention or sections of it will be addressed by President Harry Barnes Hutchins, Robert M. Wenley, Max Meyer, Charles W. Douglass, William C. Carl, George C. Gow, J. Frederick Wolfe, Peter C. Lutkin, Oscar Gareissen, Albert A. Stanley, Charles S. Skilton, John C. Griggs, Albert Lockwood, Samuel P. Lockwood, Will Earhart, N. B. Birge and others.

NEW BUILDINGS ADD TO INCOME

PORLAND, Me.—Portland's valuation has increased through building operations begun since April 1, by \$1,119,162. The season has not been marked by the construction of any high-cost buildings, yet a number of operations costing \$50,000 each have been undertaken and many dwellings have been built.

In all 368 permits have been granted, nearly 200 being for entirely new buildings, while the remainder were for alterations or additions. This number includes 135 new dwellings, a number of which are now being completed at a considerable cost.

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401 Huntington Chambers, Monday P. M.

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VIOLIN, PIANO, ALTO, INSTRUCTION
Apollo Conservatory of Music. Instruments
free, terms reasonable. 178 Fremont
St., Boston. Hours 5-9.

ARTHUR THAYER
TEACHER OF SINGING
402 PIERCE BUILDING.

DENIES REPORT
ABOUT FT. THOMAS

WASHINGTON—Unless Congress passes a law enlarging the army, Ft. Thomas will remain in charge of its present caretakers, and neither a detachment of marines nor any other class of armed men will occupy the old post.

"The necessity of sending more troops to Panama and Hawaii will indefinitely prevent the occupation of Ft. Thomas," said Maj. Johnson Haggard of the general staff. "Congress once upon a time passed a law authorizing the sale of an abandoned army post up in New York, but as the department never took advantage of the act and the land still belongs to the government, it is safe to say that Ft. Thomas will never become private property."

The new law also provides that construction work shall be commenced within one year and prosecuted diligently to completion within not to exceed five years.

SUNCOOK VALLEY ROAD TO CONTINUE

MANCHESTER—The future status of the Suncook Valley railroad remained undetermined after the adjourned meeting of stockholders here Friday.

Officers of the road said the Suncook Valley would not cease operation if the Boston & Maine declined to render assistance, as one day's suspension would cause a forfeiture of the charter. The present lease of the road to the Boston & Maine will expire on Jan. 1.

NANTUCKET SOCIETY'S REUNION

ABOUT 100 members of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket attended their eighteenth annual reunion at the Twenty-first Century Club Friday evening.

George H. Folger, the Rev. John J. Phelan of New Bedford, Miss Anna Fish, Judge Wait of Medford and Miss Nickerson of Nantucket made addresses.

JOHN F. DRYDEN PASSES AWAY

NEWARK, N. J.—John F. Dryden, founder of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and at the head of it since then, former member of the United States Senate and a director in many large corporations, passed away on Friday night.

Mr. Dryden was a native of Farmington, Me. He did not graduate at Yale, but the university afterward conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

Mr. Dryden was a native of Farmington, Me. He did not graduate at Yale, but the university afterward conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

COL. BOOTHBY ENTERS CONTEST

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. F. E. Boothby, president of the state Board of Trade and three times mayor of Portland, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor.

RARE OLD VIOLINS VIOLAS AND CELLOS

of exquisite tone and splendid condition
ITALIAN STRINGS
Send for Catalogue of Musical Merchandise

Musicians' Supply Company
216 Tremont St. and 604 LaGrange St.
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FINE OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN
FOR SALE
Excellent model for ladies' use. Beautiful
tone. In perfect condition. Price reason-
able. Address M. 37, Monitor.

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From the beginning to an Artistic Finish
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Has national fame as the leading, most thorough, progressive and artistic institu-
tion of its kind in Michigan. All Branches Taught, including PUBLIC

Pupils may enter at any time.

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Composition and Theory
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RECITAL AND CONCERT WORK
PUPILS ACCEPTED.

5237 HIBBARD AVE., CHICAGO.
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Brockton Store To Lease

One of the best locations on Main street, in the heart of the retail district. Store 32x180 feet, two large display windows, street level entrance, north light, rear entrance for receiving goods. There is a large cemented cellar which could be converted into a bargain basement. This store can be leased for a long term of years. For terms and particulars apply to

Plymouth County Trust Co.

183 Main Street, Brockton

FOR SALE

One of the Most Attractive Small Estates in

Newton Highlands

House of 10 rooms and bath, excellent outside sleeping porch, combination heat all modern conveniences. Lot contains about 15,000 feet of land and is beautifully located; large trees, shrubs, etc. It is surrounded by stately homes and 2 minutes from 2 lines of electric; surroundings are of the best. Price \$9000, part cash.

Warren White, 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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An ideal opportunity to establish a refined home.

This restricted neighborhood combined with low prices make this the best and cheapest land in the Boston district. Plans and terms of J. D. HADLY, 10 High St., junction Summer, Boston.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.

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FOR SALE—House of 9 rooms in excel-

lent condition, 2 baths, modern plumbing,

combination heat, hardwood floors, large

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hborhood, near Highland Park; low price

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WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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High elevation, dry ground, little grading required as land is nearly level. It overlooks Jamaica Park, Jamaica Pond, covering 65 acres, in view of this land. South Huntington Avenue cars leave Park St. every few minutes, only 20 minutes' ride to this estate. Elevated and Centre St. cars pass street, short walk to Boylston Station. N. Y. H. & H. R. Station

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ROOMS



**Helvetia
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**FURNISHED
ROOMS**
Single and connecting rooms and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe building. \$2 to \$3 per week.
706 Huntington Av.

Jamaica Pond Estate
This land restricted to first-class single and two-family houses. Seven terra cotta houses now being constructed. Come and see the ideal house of the 26th Century. Houses and lots for sale, and will build to suit purchaser. Deep loam and gravel cover this land—no damp cellars. For plans, terms and prices, apply to

SAMUEL J. WILDE
Tel. 2377 W. Jam.
72 Perkins Street - - Jamaica Plain

Electric lights in the home are something to be really thankful for.

MATTAPAN

2-APARTMENT, 18 rooms, all improvements, near car line; furnace heat; 5000 ft. land; rents for \$900; will sell for \$7700. FRANK N. RAND, 27 State st., room 41, Boston, Mass. Tel. For Hill 3694.

FELSWAY BOULEVARD, MEDFORD—Two-apartment house of 18 rooms. I am in need of money and have reduced the price of this \$7500 place to \$6000. Built two years. Every modern improvement, oak floors, gas and electricity; good sized parlor, dining room, kitchen, etc. Price \$6000 can remain at 5%. Desire cash above mortgage, but would make terms to right. Address R. S. Monitor Office.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgage of \$18,000, 5% interest, of highly developed Hood River orchard, appraised at \$47,000; \$5500 to be used developing security; will pay 7 percent semi-annual interest; income approximately \$600 annually. H. C. ALLEN, Hood River, Ore.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

WELL SELECTED 6% 1ST MORTGAGES on good central California homes and ranches are absolutely safe. H. D. DREYER, Attorney, San Francisco.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates, or loans on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

VERMONT FARMS

may be had by writing GUY W. BAILEY, Secy. of State, Publicity Dept., Essex Junction, Vt.

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1074 Boylston Street

NEW OFFICES, near car, Massachusetts

Large sunny offices and suites in comfortable building, one or more stories, for dentist, milliner or modiste. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 60 State St.

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OFFICE, living room and private bath adjoining; rent reasonable; also one office, \$20. Tel. Back Bay 600. ALLEN, Hall bldg., 384 Boylston st.

OFFICES TO LET

ARTISTICALLY and comfortably furnished office, suitable for dentist, etc.; reception room, two private rooms, two entrances; convenient locality; reading rooms same block. Exceptional opportunity. B. CARLISLE, 1 West 34th St., New York city.

REAL ESTATE TEXAS

TO SUBLIT for winter months, desirable office, suitable for practitioner, near 34th St. X. 10, 203 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

SOMERVILLE—To rent—Well furnished single house of 9 rooms. MRS. MERRILL, 90 Curtis st., Tel. 2813 W.

TO LET

TWO STORES 55 feet deep, and three suites; all improvements; to let at 28 Dartmouth st. Apply at 282.

PLUMBING

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENTS

J. O. E. Limited invite correspondence relative to Canadian investments; farm lands, large and small; blocks; timber and coal lands; mineral rights; oil and shale; mining properties; securings double profits. Price \$2000-\$7000 cash, balance 4%. Photo at CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston. (Buyer's expenses paid.)

CANADIAN FARMS

SOMERVILLE—To rent—Well furnished single house of 9 rooms. MRS. MERRILL, 90 Curtis st., Tel. 2813 W.

TO LET

TWO STORES 55 feet deep, and three suites; all improvements; to let at 28 Dartmouth st. Apply at 282.

PLUMBING

LAWTON—Furnished or unfurnished modern house, 9 rooms and bath, overlooking city, from steam and electric cars, 50 Congress st., room 601, Boston. Tel. 5161 Main.

HOUSES TO LET

LEXINGTON—Furnished or unfurnished modern house, 9 rooms and bath, overlooking city, from steam and electric cars, 50 Congress st., room 601, Boston. Tel. 5161 Main.

HOUSES TO LET

HALF of doublehous, 8 rooms, both and laundry, furnished coal and gas ranges, laundry stove, fireplace, in parlor, house newly painted, varnished, papered and whitened throughout. Rent \$600 per month. Keys at 60 Murdock street, Brighton.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, 240 Rugby Rd.—3 beautiful rooms, sun or sunny; private house; modern furniture; reasonable; near Beverly Station, Brighton.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

LAKE AVE., 401—Parlor and bedroom with lavatory; warm; clean; attractive; ensuite or single; elevator; electricity; board or room; Kenwood, "L. L. C. Mrs. INGRAM."

ROOM & BOARD WANTED—CHICAGO

"WANTED—Room and board for lady employed; and small child. W. 1, 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Room and board for two; private family; large sunny room, with or without private bath; garage; all conveniences. N. W. corner West Adams and St. James Park. Phone 25143.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD AND ROOMS wanted by a man and his 4-year-old son, within Greater New York. JAMES MILES, 27 Ashland pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON

BOARD and residence in a thoroughly well appointed and comfortable house under personal supervision of proprietress; terms moderate. Apply MARY HANNAH, 17 Cambridge Gardens, Nottinghill Gate, London W. England. Telephone 5004 Western.

CITIZENS LEAGUE APPOINTS HEAD

LOUISVILLE—John M. Atherton of Louisville has been made president of the Kentucky section of the National Citizens League, a movement for a stronger and better currency and banking system inaugurated in Chicago by prominent business men.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON

BOARD and residence in a thoroughly well appointed and comfortable house under personal supervision of proprietress; terms moderate. Apply MARY HANNAH, 17 Cambridge Gardens, Nottinghill Gate, London W. England. Telephone 5004 Western.

GRAN SHIPMENT BEGINS IN WEST

DULUTH, Minn.—More than 8,000,000 bushels of grain will be shipped from here within the next week. All tonnage available has been lined up by the shippers and an unusual movement is looked for during the closing week of navigation.

On Friday three cargoes of wheat cleared. The steamer St. Clair took 285,000 bushels, the Christopher 200,000 bushels and the J. T. Hutchinson 10,000 bushels. Thursday 1,045,000 bushels went out.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mar.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL TYPES OF PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED,
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

MR. CARNEGIE TELLS ROCKEFELLER CLASS TO SAVE THEIR MONEY

UNITED STATES BEATS ALL RECORDS IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—"An intimate evening" was held with Andrew Carnegie and John H. Finley, president of the City College, Friday evening by the members of the Young Men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., formerly head of the class, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Carnegie spoke of the advantage of being a poor man's son.

"I congratulate all the boys," he added, "on not being sons of millionaires. As a rule, millionaires' sons do not average up so well as the sons of poor men. However, when a millionaire's son does come up to the mark he is entitled to double credit."

Mr. Carnegie then announced that he had been studying the careers of the men who have done things that have changed for the better the conditions of the world.

He said there were twenty such men, and he mentioned a few, among them Sir Isaac Newton, Shakespeare, Watt and Edison.

"There was not one among the twenty," Mr. Carnegie said, "who was not born a poor boy."

Mr. Carnegie advised against bad habits and urged his hearers to learn to save.

"A young man, to make a start in life, must always save," he said. "He must save, no matter how small his income. Nothing so commands a young man to his employer as the fact that he lives within his income."

Mr. Carnegie spoke of his own early struggle for recognition.

"One day," he said, "the superintendent of the telegraph office in Pittsburgh asked my uncle if he knew a boy who wanted a job. My uncle asked what the pay was, and the superintendent answered that it was \$2.50 a week. Then he mentioned me, and the next day my father took me to the office.

"I insisted on going in alone, and when I was asked if I could start to work I answered, 'Right now,' and went to work the next day."

Mr. Carnegie told his father and mother had their doubts as to whether one so young as he could do service that was worth as much as \$2.50 a week.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

ADVERTISING

Talk No. 279

On the 14th I announced "In the Thanksgiving Monitor I may use a page to give specific information of some results achieved for clients."

I have taken that page. It will be the second page of Section Seven.

I invite men who must spend money for advertising to read my talk. It may have concealed diamonds awaiting their picks.

Just now I am more interested in calling your attention to the full page I have taken in the Thanksgiving Monitor (to advertise my profession) than in writing talks.

The page is divided into illustrated short stories. It should interest *advertisers* and their families.

Meantime, I am at the service of well-rated business men, whose advertising problems bother them.

Edward J. Neels,
Advertising Business-building

200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
Phone 279 Gramercy

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY POWER PLANT PLANS RECEIVE A SETBACK

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Plans for the erection of the new power plant at the University of Michigan have received a setback owing to the fact that the bids submitted are in excess of the \$280,000 appropriated.

President Hutchins is back from the University of Illinois where he delivered an address before the University of Michigan Club of that school.

A bas-relief in bronze of Henry P. Tappan, president of the university from 1852 to 1863, will soon be placed in Memorial Hall.

The senior "lits" have prepared a social program for the current year.

Amendments to the Michigan Union constitution will be presented.

Structural work on the new Hill memorial auditorium has been awarded to a Pittsburgh concern.

A rare collection of literature has been presented to the university by Joseph Labide of Detroit.

Rudolph Herzog spoke before the student body this week on the subject, "Modern German Life."

The board of regents has granted the forestry department the right to maintain its own library.

Prof. W. Johansen of the University of Copenhagen, is to speak here on botanical subjects.

The 25 students in the university from Kentucky are planning the formation of a state club.

MARINE SIGNALS FOR REGULATING MOTOR TRAFFIC

"Why wouldn't it be a good idea," asks George D. Wilson, sales manager for the Warren Motor Car Company, "to govern automobile traffic by a set of rules similar to the 'rules of the road' that are used by steam and sailing vessels on the high seas."

"Take, for instance, a driver approaching a corner. He wishes to turn to the right. Let him give one blast of his horn, which means in nautical parlance, 'I am directing my course to starboard,' or right hand. In turning to the left let his signal be two blasts of the horn, or 'I am directing my course to port,' or left hand."

"If the driver of a car wishes to slow down, let him give three blasts of his horn as a warning to those behind that he intends either to check or to stop his car."

"In all cases, the warning signal should be two blasts, an interval, and then two more blasts. This signal to be used in warning pedestrians whenever necessary."

"If the driver of a car behind wishes to pass a car ahead, he should signify his desire by the two blasts, or lefthand signal; and the driver ahead shall return the two blasts as a signal that it is agreeable for him to have the other car pass him; and, further, that he will keep as near the curb as possible to make the passing of the car behind free from the possibility of a collision."

"If the driver of the car ahead, however, is about to make a left turn and hears the two blast signal of the car behind, and thinking it inadvisable for the car behind to cross his 'bow,' as it were he shall give several short blasts of his horn, and then the left turning signal, and the car ahead shall wait until the car ahead shall have made the left-hand maneuver."

"These are but a few of the proposals that have come to my mind in paralleling the rules of the sea and those of street traffic. And I believe that most of the marine regulations could be applied to land traffic to the profit of the automobilist and the public as well."

APARTMENTS TO LET**APARTMENTS TO LET****The Charles View**

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchenettes. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

The Alhambra

No. 38 Westland Avenue

Newest modern apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals. Apply to Janitor on the premises or TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont st., room 405.



2-ROOM SUITES
Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References. \$20-\$30 per month.
706 Huntington Ave.

728 Commonwealth Ave TO LET

CORNER OF ST. MARY'S STREET (15 Minutes from Park Street Subway) New one, two and three room suites, extra large rooms, with bath and Kitchenette. Electric Elevator and all modern improvements.

Ready for occupancy December 1st, 1911. Apply on the premises.

THE WESTLAND

New two and three room Suites, Bath and Kitchenette

Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

2 Westland Ave., cor. Massachusetts Ave. Apply to Janitor on premises or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Village Square. Tel. Brookline 3131.

CARE OF MOTOR IN WINTER OUTLINED BY MR. STEWART

"Now that the cold weather is approaching, owners and operators of automobiles must think more carefully concerning their motors," says William H. Stewart, Jr. "The difficulty in starting the motor when cold, together with the liability of freezing, is a troublesome feature."

"The modern self-starter may obviate the difficulty of cranking by hand, thereby saving much work on the part of the driver, but the freezing of the motor cannot be prevented except by exercising great caution. When the mercury is at the freezing point the motor should not be left idle with the water in it; while there may be sufficient heat in the circulating system to prevent immediate freezing, it is only a question of a short time before this is lost, due to the great radiation area."

"Probably the radiator is the most sensitive. Here the water is purposely spread out into thin sheets in order to obtain the proper cooling of the water under normal conditions of temperature. However, in zero weather the chances of freezing are so much the more increased by having such a large radiation area exposed. It is necessary, therefore, in zero weather to use an anti-freezing solution, if the motor is to be exposed to the cold when not running. If this is not done then the water should be drained from the lowest point in the circuiting system to prevent immediate freezing."

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W. H. Stewart, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law, Tremont Street, Boston.

STRUCTURAL work on the new Hill memorial auditorium has been awarded to a Pittsburgh concern.

A rare collection of literature has been presented to the university by Joseph Labide of Detroit.

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The 25 students in the university from Kentucky are planning the formation of a state club.

MARINE SIGNALS FOR REGULATING MOTOR TRAFFIC

"Why wouldn't it be a good idea," asks George D. Wilson, sales manager for the Warren Motor Car Company, "to govern automobile traffic by a set of rules similar to the 'rules of the road' that are used by steam and sailing vessels on the high seas."

"Take, for instance, a driver approaching a corner. He wishes to turn to the right. Let him give one blast of his horn, which means in nautical parlance, 'I am directing my course to starboard,' or right hand. In turning to the left let his signal be two blasts of the horn, or 'I am directing my course to port,' or left hand."

"If the driver of a car wishes to slow down, let him give three blasts of his horn as a warning to those behind that he intends either to check or to stop his car."

"In all cases, the warning signal should be two blasts, an interval, and then two more blasts. This signal to be used in warning pedestrians whenever necessary."

"If the driver of a car behind wishes to pass a car ahead, he should signify his desire by the two blasts, or lefthand signal; and the driver ahead shall return the two blasts as a signal that it is agreeable for him to have the other car pass him; and, further, that he will keep as near the curb as possible to make the passing of the car behind free from the possibility of a collision."

"If the driver of the car ahead, however, is about to make a left turn and hears the two blast signal of the car behind, and thinking it inadvisable for the car behind to cross his 'bow,' as it were he shall give several short blasts of his horn, and then the left turning signal, and the car ahead shall wait until the car ahead shall have made the left-hand maneuver."

"These are but a few of the proposals that have come to my mind in paralleling the rules of the sea and those of street traffic. And I believe that most of the marine regulations could be applied to land traffic to the profit of the automobilist and the public as well."

USING UP OLD COVERS

There are many ways of using up old covers that have become worn or have broken round the heading. The latter can be efficiently repaired by stitching leather over the affected parts, or, if too badly broken to be repairable, the heading can be cut away and the cover stitched on to another cover. This may not improve the appearance of the car, but on rough roads it has proved to be very serviceable.

The application was filed at a conference between the commissioners and E. H. FitzHugh, vice-president, and John S. Murdock, attorney for the Grand Trunk and the road's engineer.

While no definite time was mentioned in the application as to the term of the lease, the act under which the commission was created restricts it from making leases for more than 10 years.

The commission, of which Samuel M.

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TELEPHONE

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ADVERTISING

Talk No. 279

On the 14th I announced "In the Thanksgiving Monitor I may use a page to give specific information of some results achieved for clients."

I have taken that page. It will be the second page of Section Seven.

I invite men who must spend money for advertising to read my talk. It may have concealed diamonds awaiting their picks.

Just now I am more interested in calling your attention to the full page I have taken in the Thanksgiving Monitor (to advertise my profession) than in writing talks.

The page is divided into illustrated short stories. It should interest *advertisers* and their families.

Meantime, I am at the service of well-rated business men, whose advertising problems bother them.

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Advertising Business-building

200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
Phone 279 Gramercy

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY POWER PLANT PLANS RECEIVE A SETBACK

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Plans for the erection of the new power plant at the University of Michigan have received a setback owing to the fact that the bids submitted are in excess of the \$280,000 appropriated.

President Hutchins is back from the University of Illinois where he delivered an address before the University of Michigan Club of that school.

A bas-relief in bronze of Henry P. Tappan, president of the university from 1852 to 1863, will soon be placed in Memorial Hall.

The senior "lits" have prepared a social program for the current year.

Amendments to the Michigan Union constitution will be presented.

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One of the picturesque figures in the South American cities is the native baker. He depends upon a small, easy-going mule for transportation and wanders in deliberate fashion about the streets. The bread is carried in two barrels swung across the back of the mule. The baker sits between these far forward on the mule's neck-in order to maintain a balance. A broad saddle or mat is used to keep the barrels from striking the mule's sides.

The bread barrels of the baker are always completely out of proportion to the size of the mule, and progress is necessarily slow. It is no trouble in the least for the South American baker to show goods. The purchase of so simple an article as a loaf of bread usually consumes considerable time and an immense amount of discussion in the easy-going Spanish manner.

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Any information you wish pertaining
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Here are some of the supplies
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The Only Cold Water Cement

A DRY, WHITE POWDER
Mix with enough cold water to make
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Coffee Makers, Casseroles, Steak
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Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Dressing.
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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

(Continued from page twenty-six)

the reign of George III., now visible at the Plymouth theater.

York in "The Lady of Coventry," a romantic drama based on the Lady Godiva legend, by Louis N. Parker. The Sun reviewer says:

"Mr. Parker has made out of the episode of the Saxon's triumph over the Norman princess an interesting, highly colored play with sufficient action to interest the man in the street who may wander into the theater; a play with enough of his own unavoidable literary and poetic quality to interest spectators who look for such distinction in all his dramas. His situation involved the subjugation of a barbarian and conquering lover by a refined and noble woman. So it was inevitable that his development of this theme should frequently suggest earlier works in which the problem of the playwright was the same."

"Perhaps some element of the success that came to 'The Lady of Coventry' last night was due to the established value of some of the scenes which were inevitable in view of Mr. Parker's premises. Mr. Parker's achievement in keeping his spectators interested during so much of 'The Lady of Coventry' is evidence of the superiority of his craftsmanship both as playwright and man of letters."

The acting of Miss Allen in the title role and of Henry Folker as the Saxon received general praise.

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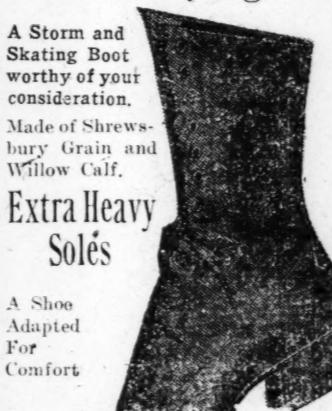
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Patters, any design, cut to measure.

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Ties, curls, crimples, waves

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND FLORIST wanted who has had experience growing carnations, making designs, etc.; must be well recommended, married, active and willing to work; wages \$8 per month with new 5% room and board. **HALIFAX GARDEN CO.**, Halifax, Mass. 2

APPRENTICE machinist, some exp., \$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

A SEWING MACHINE repair man wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

AUTO BODY MAKER, \$18 in Brighton. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BLACKSMITH—HORSESHOER wanted; wages \$12 per week, room and board. BRODEICK, Great Barrington, Mass. 27

BLACKSMITH (general machine shop) wanted in New Hampshire, 25c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BOD-IRON erector and general office work, 15-20c, must be neat, bright and willing; opportunity to advance. O'DELL & CO., 165 Tremont st., Boston. 25

BOYS with references, for errands, odd jobs and apprenticeship. Mr. Hill, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BRICK MASON wanted. Seaview avenue power house, Bridgeport, Conn. The F. T. LEY CO. 25

BUSHELMAN wanted, \$10-81. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BUSHELMAN wanted in Newton, \$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BUTCHER AND PIG KILLER, Peabody, \$25-\$30 per week, room and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CABINET MAKER, on antique work, \$12-\$14. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CANDYMAKER wanted—Centers and hard candy. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

CARDBER, at once, prefer a married man with family. Wm. Fullerton, 25 Charles St., Boston. 27

CARLTON, 165 Tremont st., Boston. 27

CARPENTER (young man with tools in Brooklyn), \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CARPENTER, in Watertown, \$25-40. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CARTER, and GENERAL WORK, \$15-\$20. Protestant preferred. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CHANNELER wanted. First-class chandler on west work. JOHN CROSS CO., Lansdowne st., Cambridge. 24

CHAUFFEUR wanted, with first-class references and experience; \$25-\$35 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CLERK AND GENERAL WORK, Pittsburg, \$15-\$20. Protestant preferred. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CLOTHING SALESMAN (young); \$12-\$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

COFFEE MAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

COLLEGE GRADUATE to learn business. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

CONDUCTORS wanted near Boston, with reference to age, \$12 per hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 27

COOK, wanted, elderly, easy place. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

CONTRIE MAKER wanted in New Hampshire, 25-30c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

COUPON wanted, wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

CORRESPONDENT and mail order man. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

COTTER wanted. CHANDLER STUDIO, 1875 Dorchester ave., Boston. 27

COTTON HANGER by the roll. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATINUM PRINT ER wanted. CHANDLER STUDIO, 1875 Dorchester ave., Boston. 27

PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHERS wanted; must be 1st-class. BYRD STUDIO, 1875 Dorchester ave., Cambridge. 25

PLATINUM JEWELER wanted, \$50-\$60 week. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

POINTER and SALAD man wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

PAPER CUTTER—Steady job for right man. TRIMOUNT PRESS, 93 Albany st., Boston. 27

PAPER HANGER, by the roll. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

PARTNERSHIP wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

PEACEABLE wanted, wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 27

PERIODICALS wanted on telephone installation, in city. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

ENGINEER wanted, 24-class; night work in Allston, \$21-\$30. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

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ENGINEER wanted, 24-class; night work in Allston, \$21-\$3

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—And second maid, experienced girls; best of references; together, or will separate; city or out of town. Apply to MISS McCRECHAN, Emp. Office, 16 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced in first-class hotels, principally summer and winter resorts, wishes position; Chicago, eastern, southern states preferred. Mrs. G. M. MERRILL, 109 College St., Boston, Mass.

COOK—Swedish cook position in small hotel, city or country; good references. CHARTRINA LOFGREN, 3 Fayette St., Boston.

COOK—First class, all round, desires position; excellent on pastry; hotel, club or inn; prefers; excellent references. ELIZABETH A. WALTON, 19 East Canton st., Boston.

COOK—Protestant, and second, very competent, good manager, no objection to the country; best references. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 25.

COOK, kitchen maid and nurserymaid (friends) wish situations together or separately; all thoroughly well trained; young, neat; good references. APPLE M. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by very experienced woman; good cook and manager; city or country. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

COOK—And second maid, French Canadian, both thoroughly competent; best references. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK—Swedish, desires position in private family; or want to work; good references. SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, Miss Anna Osterburg; tel. Trem. 2404-R.

COOK—Reliable girl desires position in private family; best of references. MERCIANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2994-W.

COOK—Capable German woman, all-round cook, desire position club, private boarding school or parsonage; good references. MERCIANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—All-round cook wants position in publication institution or private family; ELIZABETH A. WALTON, 19 East Canton st., Boston.

COOK—All-round, world like position, strictly temperate, reliable and economical; would accommodate by day or week; best references. MINNIE B. WALCOTT, 720 Somerville st., Boston.

COOK—And second work wanted by two colored girls with good references. MERCIANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, residence, Boston, \$150-\$2. Metion 6400, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2900.

DRESSMAKER, accustomed to high-grade work, wished employment. Miss BRIGGS, 82 Highland ave., Somerville, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, residence, Boston, \$150-\$2. Metion 6400, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2900.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BRAILE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. E. B. 3609.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Ex., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

JOHN H. THARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books, including lesson markers, Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Thanksgiving Cards and Favors. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

ART-(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brooks av., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., small address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

CAMERS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071-Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every species, use Men's, Women's, Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston. Forty-six years in this store.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Strictly custom made, from \$12 up. Stuart Building, 462 Boylston st. Madame Claff and Anna Kelly, expert corsetieres. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SMITH, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston—STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our star storm window fasteners; price 35¢ per set. Tel. Hay. 1233.

FLORISTS

VALLEY FLORISTS—Flowers delivered to all our leading steamers, 144 Massachusetts ave., telephone 1668.

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON

At favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay. 2311.

ARNOLD & PETROS, 460 Boylston st.

Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshest blooms only. Phone.

A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1937-5.

FRUIT AND WEDDING CAKE

RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbed; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.; telephone con.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MURKIN CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIES

DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and refacing. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 1959 M.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 31 West St. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle-Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SILK HOME, 500-501 KEMBLE, \$1-\$1.50 NOTHING AND BETTER. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 250 Mass. ave.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CAIRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469-M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Many orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st. Room 31.

HARDWARE

DAGUERREOTYPES RESTORED AND copied with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

JEWELRY, ETC.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

MASONIC

W. M. B. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., Boston, doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retanned; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50¢.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 298 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTEER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE." Needham Heights, Mass.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 Tremont st., Boston. Order Tel. Oxford 433.

MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET—Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone OX. 1806.

MERCHANT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER—personal attention, perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 138 Mass. ave.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and refined by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO.

opp. Berkley bidg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st. Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

SCRAP BOOKS

MONITOR FILE, the size Home Forum Page. Holds 500 sheets. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

SPARK PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK PLUGS. Models A & B. Glass and Steel Welded. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM L. LORD, 100 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 601.

SPONGE RUGS

A. U. DILLON & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston. 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every item guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

THRESHING CONCERN MERGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Formal notice of the merger of the M. Rumley Company of LaPorte, Ind., manufacturers of threshing machine and engines, with the Advance Threshing Machine Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., and the Gar Scott Company of Richmond, Ind., was filed with the Indiana secretary of state recently. The capital stock of the new company is \$22,000,000.

PRESIDENT TAFT ORDERS A HAT

CLEVELAND, O.—President Taft has ordered a Cleveland firm to make him a hat. The hat is a derby, with a crown six inches deep and a rim two and three-eighths inches wide.

STEAMERS DOCKED FOR WINTER

DULUTH, Minn.—More than a dozen vessels of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, which arrived in Duluth recently for cargoes have been docked for the winter.

TAKE TROUT SPAWN FROM LAKES

MADISON, Wis.—The state fish commission has completed the taking of lake trout spawn for this year. The total taken is expected to be over 50,000,000. This means that probably 45,000,000 lake trout will be hatched and returned to lakes Michigan and Superior next spring.

RECALL WITH A LIMIT

"Do you believe in the recall of public officials?"

"Surely. I can recall all the Presidents we have had for 40 years. But I can't recall the Vice-Presidents." Houston Post.

A CAUTIOUS MAYOR

May Gaynor, refusing the other day to answer certain leading questions put to her by a reporter, said with a smile: "What's that?"

"Averaging dividends for dissolved trusts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

KEEPING COMING UP

In former years

We were quite perky;

Cast off all fears.

Enjoyed our turkey.

But things today

Are not so sunny.

Mixed with our play

Are thoughts of money.

Some thoughts about

The cost of living

Are cropping out

With this Thanksgiving.

—Washington Herald.

HER PARTY

"Is your husband home?"

"Yes. What do you want with him?"

"I'm—revising the voting list and I just wanted to inquire which party he belongs to."

"Do you? Well, I'm the party who belongs to."—London Tatler.

HAS A BETTER JOB

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who used to play "mumblety-pegs"? Oh, yes, there he is right over yonder, carrying the golf sticks for that gentleman in striped flannel pants and rolled-up sleeves.—Los Angeles Express.

APPROVE MAIL DEVICE FOR CARS

CHICAGO—F. E. Coyne, general manager of the Seabee Mail Exchanging Service Company and former postmaster of Chicago, received a letter recently from the postal authorities informing him that the device manufactured by his company had been approved by the postmaster-general. The new device will be put on all the trains operating over the Memphis branch of the Illinois Central railroad at that city.

W. B. HORNBLOWER YALE SPEAKER

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — William B. Hornblower of New York city, it was announced at Yale Friday, has been selected to deliver the annual address at the next commencement of the Yale law school.

COLUMBIA MAY EXTEND COURSE

NEW YORK—Columbia University may make a radical change, effective on July 1, 1914, in her engineering courses, so that they will take up six years instead of four. The plan has been unanimously approved by the undergraduate faculty and awaits the action of the trustees. A signed statement by President Butler in the current Columbia Alumni News expounds the plan.

HOOLSTEIN BREEDERS TO MEET FOND DU LAC—The Wisconsin State Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association will hold its annual convention here in March, 1912.

PLAN LARGE HALL FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—A large exposition building will be erected in Chicago. The proposed building will cover a space 325x600 feet. Athletic meets of every description can be held in the new building. The arena will be large enough to allow baseball and football games, horse shows, live stock and other exhibits.

SEEKS PERMIT TO ISSUE STOCK

COLUMBUS, O.—The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company has applied to the state public service commission for permission to issue \$1073,950 of additional stock in order to reimburse the Pennsylvania railroad for improvements.

TRUST INQUIRY ADJOURS

<p

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Another purchase of residence property has been completed today in one of the most attractive sections of Back Bay, and deeds have gone to record whereby Dr. John Bryant buys for occupancy, the estate at 338 Marlboro street near Gloucester street, which is a commodious four-story octagon brick building together with 2464 square feet of ground. The total assessed value is upon \$22,500, but the consideration was in excess of this figure. The land carries \$12,500. Anstiss H. Putnam conveyed title through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. De B. Boardman, Ames building.

Nathan Pinansky has been investing in more real estate, this time he takes title from Nettie J. Childs, who acts for herself and as administratrix in the sale of a four-story and basement brick dwelling on 18 Upton street, near Shawmut avenue, South End. All is taxed for \$400, of which 1728 square feet of land carries \$3500.

Another transaction in the South End was the sale by Ada Getz to John L. Lockhead, who reconveyed to Eva Dozic's an estate at 36 Oak street, being a four-story brick house and lot running through to May place. The total rating is \$4800, \$2600 of it on 1145 square feet of land.

Giuseppe Di Carlo has placed a deed on record in the purchase from Francesco Busalacchi estate, a three-story brick house together with 1002 square feet of ground situated at 3 Powers court near North street, North End. It is taxed by the assessors at \$6000 with \$2000 on the land.

Jeremiah G. Healey estate has sold to Eugene C. Roundtree an improved property at 44 Windsor street at Westminster street, Roxbury, consisting of a three-story brick residence and 1290 square feet of land. The assessment is \$4600 with \$1300 of this amount upon the land.

The estate at 65 Waldeck street has changed hands and deed placed on record. There is a frame house and \$400 square feet of land which extends through to the railroad near Park street, Dorchester. Total assessed valuation is \$4600, with \$1400 on the land. Emma H. Lorimer conveyed to Grace H. Wyman.

The only transfer reported from Charlestown today is the purchase of Eli Heffron from Nettie C. Savage estate whereby he takes possession of a brick house and lot at 27 Eden street, near Russell street. Assessed upon \$4800. There is a ground area of 1435 feet that carries \$1300 of the assessment.

BROOKLINE AND LEXINGTON

John D. Hardy, trustee, has sold a lot of 7150 square feet on Clark road in the Fisher hill district, Brookline, to Irving W. Ireland, who will build for the market.

The sale is reported of lots 11 and 13 on Mason terrace, near Summit avenue, Brookline, containing about 14,000 square feet, assessed on a valuation of \$6500. The grantor was Elizabeth C. Ames, the purchaser being Thomas Sewall. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The sale is reported of a large parcel of land in Lexington, being the lots 38, 39 and 40 on the East side of Riverview avenue, with a combined area of 10,125 square feet, were purchased by Peter Olson and the adjoining lot, 41, containing 3375 square feet, was purchased by Perkins Olson. E. M. Harrington of Cambridge was the grantor.

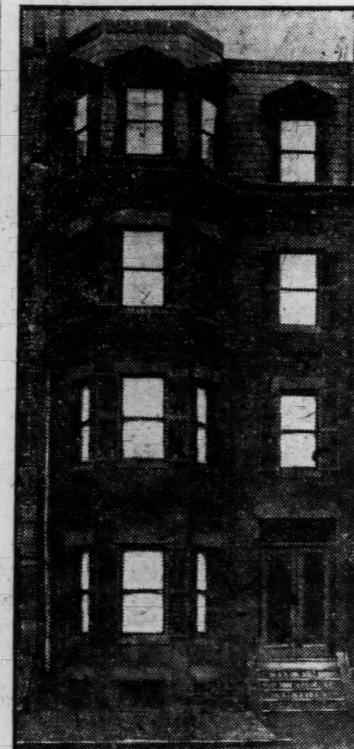
The trustees of Newport First Baptist Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold the lot 27 on the corner of Allston avenue and Briarwood street, Newport, containing 9000 square feet, to Edward M. Barber.

FARM SALES

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:

The sale is reported of the John Woodward farm on the lower Stow road, Marlboro, consisting of 56 acres with a large colonial style farmhouse, large barn and the largest poultry farm in that section. The purchaser Ralph F. Barnes of Arkansas, buys for the purpose of fruit culture and will plant 15 acres to apple orchard.

The sale is reported of the Brown farm on Washington street, Hanson, near the North Hanson station. The farm comprises 12 acres of well divided land together with a 9-room bungalow



MARLBORO STREET RESIDENCE

Purchased by Dr. John Bryant for occupancy—T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald & R. De B. Boardman, brokers

and a 6-room cottage, large stable and several out buildings. The grantor was Sarah F. Brown et al., and the purchaser Cora E. Taylor.

The sale is reported of a parcel of land on Chase street, Berlin, on the road to Clinton, and containing 15 acres. The grantors were Lucinda A. and Sarah A. Sawyer, the purchaser being Wendall A. Estabrook.

SALE OF LOTS

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Co.:

A continued activity in sales of lots belonging to the Squire Real Estate Trust is reported. At Lakeside terrace, lot 254 on the west side of Lake street, containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to L. L. Florence and Jack Brooks avenue, with a combined frontage of 2131 feet containing 4090 square feet. John E. Doyle has purchased lot 184 on the west side of Windsor street, Squire park, containing 5000 square feet.

During the past week the only lots remaining unsold at Concord River park, North Billerica, were disposed of. Lots 38, 39 and 40 on the East side of Riverview avenue, with a combined area of 10,125 square feet, were purchased by Peter Olson and the adjoining lot, 41, containing 3375 square feet, was purchased by Perkins Olson. E. M. Harrington of Cambridge was the grantor.

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SOMERVILLE CONVEYANCE

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building, has sold a new three-family house for George B. Jeffrey on Heath street, Somerville, near Mt. Vernon avenue. The lot contains 2800 square feet and is assessed for \$500. The house being new is not assessed. The purchaser was William A. Dykeman.

SALE AT NORTH SCITUATE BEACH

Deed has been recorded at the Plymouth registry transferring title in a building site at Grasshopper lane and Ocean avenue, North Scituate beach, from Laura W. Wilkins of Scituate to Frederic H. Newton of Boston. This lot comprises 19,001 square feet of land with a frontage of 100 feet on Grasshopper lane and 199 feet on Ocean avenue.

The sale was negotiated through the

offices of George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

BUSINESS PROPERTY LEASED

Atwood, Patten & Potter, Niles building, report they have just made a lease of the store at 93 Court street and the entire upper part of the building at 93-97 Court street at Hanover street, consisting of four floors with entrances on both streets. The Emerson Shoe Company, which had taken a long lease of the entire property, subject to the Wilson Brothers Corporation, who intend to occupy the premises for their jewelry business.

BUILDING SUMMARY

All conditions continue favorable to this, the banner year on general improvements, for the past 10 years at least, in New England. The following table of statistics of building operations in New England was compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. Contracts awarded to date Nov. 22, 1911, \$159,132,000. Corresponding period 1910 \$146,440,000, 1909 \$147,155,000, 1908 \$96,103,000, 1907 \$119,879,000 1906 \$113,256,000, 1905 \$97,712,000, 1904 \$89,338,000, 1903 \$6,269,000, 1902 \$108,277,000, 1901 \$106,370,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)	JOHN A. BRETT to JACOB SAUNDERS, ONEIDA ST. 6; \$400.
	GRACE E. BRETT et al. to JACOB SAUNDERS, ONEIDA ST. 6; \$400.
	JOHN A. BRETT, to JACOB SAUNDERS, ONEIDA ST. 6; \$900.
	SOLomon KOZMINSKY to ISRAEL LEVINE, PINCKNEY ST. 6; \$1.
	ISRAEL LEVINE to PINCKNEY ST. 6; \$1.
	GERALD G. E. STREET, tr. PINCKNEY ST. 6; \$1.
	ROBERT M. BAILEY JR. et al. to WILLIAMS DR. CLINTON, CUMSTON ST. and CUMSTON PL. 6; \$400.
	ADA GETZ to JOHN L. LOCKHEAD, OAK ST. and MAY ST. 6; \$1.
	JOHN L. LOCKHEAD to EVA DOZIC'S, OAK ST. and MAY ST. 6; \$1.
	CONVEYANCES TITLE INS. CO. to MTG. CO., RODGERS, H. R. et al. to WILLIAMS DR. CLINTON, CUMSTON ST. 6; \$1.
	CITY OF BOSTON to MAX RAVREBY, REAL PHILLIPS ST. 6; \$1.
	NETTIE CHILD et al., ADMX. to NATHAN SAWYER, UPTON ST. 6; \$2500.
	NETTIE CHILD to NATHAN PINANSKY, UPTON ST. 6; \$1.
	FRANCESCO BUSALACCHI est. to GIUSEPPE DI CARLO, POWER ST. 6; \$570.
	SOUTH BOSTON
	JOSEPH WALTER to ANTHONY NANYOKAITIS, ATHENS ST. 6; \$1.
	EAST BOSTON
	ANTONIO MARCIELLO to ROCCO CIPRIANO, SARATOGA ST. 6; \$1.
	VINCENZO BOUZAGNI to THOMAS DAVEY, SARATOGA and TRUMBULL STS. 6; \$1.
	MARY E. DUNN to JOHN J. DUFF, SARATOGA ST. 6; \$700.
	CHARLES F. SCHWAB to HENRY F. SCHWAB, SARATOGA ST. 6; \$1.
	HENRY F. SCHWAB to CAROLINE F. SCHWAB, SARATOGA ST. 6; \$1.
	ANTHONY D. CARBONI to PAULINO SALUENO UX, EVERETT ST. 6; \$1.
	ROXBURY
	JEREMIAH G. HEALEY est. to EUGENE C. REED, WEST END, WINDSOR and WESTMINSTER STS. 6; \$500.
	CHARLES E. WIGGIN, tr. et al. to CHARLES B. WIGGIN, LINCOLN PL., HANOVER ST., WALKER ST. et al., CHARLESTON, WOODVILLE ST. 6; \$1.
	MORRIS RUDNICK to FEDERAL TRUST CO., BLUE HILL AVE., NORMANDY and WASHINGTON STS. 6; \$1.
	WEST ROXBURY
	LOUIS LINDFORS, MFG., to THOMAS WISEMAN, FARQUHAR ST. 6; \$800.
	BRIGHTON
	FANNY GREENFIELD to FANNY D. BREST, ELBA ST. 6; \$1.
	CHARLES C. ANDERSON to HENRY A. ANDERSON, OAK TER. 6; \$800.
	EMMA H. LORIMER to GRACE H. WYMAN, WALDECK ST. and SHAWNTON BR. R. R. 6; \$1.
	MORRIS RUDNICK to FEDERAL TRUST CO., BLUE HILL AVE., NORMANDY and WASHINGTON STS. 6; \$1.
	SOMERVILLE CONVEYANCE
	THE MASSACHUSETTS REALTY COMPANY, CARNEY BUILDING, HAS SOLD A NEW THREE-FAMILY HOUSE FOR GEORGE B. JEFFREY ON HEATH STREET, SOMERVILLE, NEAR MT. VERNON AVENUE. THE LOT CONTAINS 2800 SQUARE FEET AND IS ASSESSED FOR \$500. THE HOUSE BEING NEW IS NOT ASSESSED. THE PURCHASER WAS WILLIAM A. DYKE MAN.
	SALE AT NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
	DEED HAS BEEN RECORDED AT THE PLYMOUTH REGISTRY TRANSFERRING TITLE IN A BUILDING SITE AT GRASSHOPPER LANE AND OCEAN AVENUE, NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, FROM LAURA W. WILKINS OF SCITUATE TO FREDERIC H. NEWTON OF BOSTON. THIS LOT COM普SES 19,001 SQUARE FEET OF LAND WITH A FRONTAGE OF 100 FEET ON GRASSHOPPER LANE AND 199 FEET ON OCEAN AVENUE.
	THE SALE WAS NEGOTIATED THROUGH THE

and a 6-room cottage, large stable and several out buildings. The grantor was Sarah F. Brown et al., and the purchaser Cora E. Taylor.

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The sale was negotiated through the

SHIPPING NEWS

Another dull day began on T wharf with the opening of the market this morning. Only eight fishing craft were in, all but one having small fares. The Avalon brought in 52,000 pounds, the largest single fare of the day. Other arrivals were: Viking 5000, Rose Standard 7400, Harriett 15,700, Blanche Irving 4500, Appomattox 5000, Mary T. Fallon 5500 and Lillian 6000.

With but a half-day ahead of them, dealers on T wharf found business slack today. Steaks cod sold per hundred-weight for \$7.50, market cod \$5.75, haddock \$5.25, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$4.75, small hake \$2.75, and cusk \$3.25.

The Italian steamer San Giovanni will arrive here tonight with 1000 steerage passengers from New York for the Mediterranean. The steamer was obliged to come to this port because the Romanies was unable to accommodate all those who applied for passage.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

JACKSONVILLE—Arrd str Chipewa, Boston.

KINSALE—Passd str Iberian, Boston.

LIZARD—Pssd str Bethania, Boston.

SAVANNAH—Sld str City of Memphis, Boston.

NAPLES—Arrd str Canopic, Boston.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Coastwise, Wider, Baltimore.

Str Penobscot, Ross, Newport News.

Str Bay State, Cummings, Newport News.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linnean, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Mercury, Wall, Camden, towg yach Mauna Loa.

Tug Leader, Doane, Newburyport, Mass.

Tug Mary Arnold, Meader, Sandwich, towg bgs Parks and Boyd.

Sailed

Tugs Cuba, Newport News, towg by Braddock; Swatara, Philadelphia, towg by Logan; Neshamy and Brookside, Strs Romanic (Br.), Azores and Mediterranean; Winifredian (Br.), Liverpool; Bosnia (Ger.), Hamburg via Timor; City of Augusta, Savannah; Onondaga, Charleston, S.C. and Jacksonville; Malden, Lamberts Point; Kershaw, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Herman Winter, New York. Tugs Savage, Baltimore, towg bgs number 8 from Portsmouth, 15 and 16; Joshua Lovett, Newport News, towg bgs Flora and Dora; North America, Edgewater, towg bgs Rondout, Scranton and Binghamton; Prudential, Philadelphia, towg by Henry Clay from Salem, Richardson and Bast; John Scully, Providence, towg by Gov. Robie, Str. Ivernia (Br.), New York and Mediterranean. Schs George P. Hudson, Newport News; Harvard Palmer, Norfolk; Mary A. Hall, Jacksonville.

OPPONENTS OF 'L' EXPRESS TROLLEY GET MORE TIME

Opponents of the plan of the Boston Elevated to do a trolley freight and express business in Boston will be given further time to present their side of the case at a hearing by the railroad commissioners at 20 Beacon street, on Monday at 10 a.m.

Parker D. Morris, counsel for the Ex-pressman's League, opened for the re-monstrants at the hearing Friday. Frank J. Kne

Stocks Inclined to Be Heavy, Closing Irregular

UNCERTAIN TONE MANIFESTED IN STOCK TRADING

Price Movements Very Irregular, Reflecting Opinion That Future Developments Will Disturb Market

TRADING IN LONDON

Bullish enthusiasm has not been dampened to any extent since the upward movement started, but professional traders are becoming more cautious in their operations. The week has witnessed a net gain in the market and a larger following on the long side. This is usually the case the higher prices go. About the time public opinion seems to be general that higher prices will be seen in the market takes a slump. Likewise when the public is convinced that the bottom is going to fall out of the market the wise ones buy stocks and the market begins to go up.

The recent advance has been manipulated well. That it has been an artificial advance makes it none the less an advance. However, traders are becoming more cautious. Evidences of selling long stock have been numerous. It is believed by many that with the approach of Congress and further threatened corporation legislation and prosecution the market is likely to suffer somewhat.

It was this opinion which was reflected this morning in price movements of the New York market. It was a hesitating, uncertain tone that was manifested. Opening prices were a shade below last night's closing. There were recoveries and declines during the early sales and much irregularity. A steader tone developed at the end of the first half hour.

Local trading was quiet and the market steady, with little feature.

Reading opened unchanged at 152%, receded a small fraction and then improved moderately. Union Pacific opened off ½ at 176½ and held around that figure. Steel was off ¼ at the opening at 63%. It likewise moved within a narrow range.

Underwood Typewriter opened unchanged at 103% and advanced more than 2 points. Third Avenue opened unchanged at 4½ and sold below 4, a new low point.

Northern Pacific and St. Paul declined about a point each from Friday's closing prices. Canadian Pacific was a strong feature. After opening up 1½ at 241½ it continued upward, crossing 242 before declining with the rest of the market. The closing was near 40-ton prices.

On the local exchange Isle Royale opened up ½ at 19½ and advanced about a point further. Live Oak, East Butte and Lake Copper made good gains.

LONDON—The securities markets displayed the usual week-end narrowness and irregularity. Consols were firmer but home rails continued heavy without sign of recovery.

In Americans, pre-settlement adjustments resulted in fractional changes and a confused movement. A rebound occurred in Canadian Pacific, which was ascribed to the earnings.

Some pressure of Turkish issues and coppers was in evidence. Mines were easier, De Beers up 1-16 at 19%. Rio Tintos showed a loss of ½ to 69¾.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Declining

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

High Low Last

Am Tel & Tel ev..... 111½ 111½ 111½

Am T & T col..... 90% 90% 90%

Atchison gen 4s..... 99½ 99½ 99½

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s..... 89½ 89½ 89½

Chicago-Gt. Western 2½s..... 21 21 21

Canadian Pacific 2½s..... 240½ 240½ 240½

Davies & Rio Grande 4½s..... 88½ 88½ 88½

Erie 5½s..... 92½ 92½ 92½

do 1st pf..... 53½ 53½ 53½

do 2d pf..... 53½ 53½ 53½

Illinoi Central 4½s..... 14½ 14½ 14½

Kansas & Texas 3½s..... 31½ 31½ 31½

Louisville & Nashville 67½s..... 67½ 67½ 67½

Mexican Pacific 67½s..... 67½ 67½ 67½

do 2d pf..... 33½ 33½ 33½

Norfolk & Western 110½s..... 110½ 110½ 110½

North Western 110½s..... 110½ 110½ 110½

St. Paul 110½s..... 103½ 103½ 103½

Union Pacific ev..... 103½ 103½ 103½

Wabash 4s..... 52½ 52½ 52½

*Advance.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Bid Asked

2s registered..... 100½ 100½

do coupon..... 100½ 100½

3s registered..... 101½ 101½

do coupon..... 101½ 101½

4s registered..... 113½ 113½

do coupon..... 113½ 113½

Panama 2s..... 100½ 100½

Panama 1938*..... 100½ 100½

*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATCHISON

October—

Gross oper. rev..... \$9,455,875

Oper. expenses..... 6,282,540

Net oper. rev..... \$3,663,326

Taxes..... 383,357

123,638

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State st.)

NEW YORK

Last

Open High Low

December..... 9,275 9,275 9,175

January..... 9,025 9,025 8,925

February..... 9,135 9,135 9,035

March..... 9,215 9,215 9,135

April..... 9,295 9,295 9,215

May..... 9,355 9,355 9,275

JULY

Open High Low

June..... 9,275 9,275 9,175

July..... 9,355 9,355 9,275

THE TERRITORY

ATLANTA

October—

Gross oper. rev..... \$7,826,118

Oper. expenses..... 2,129,240

Net oper. rev..... 5,696,878

107,000

From July 1—

Gross oper. rev..... 35,788,088

Oper. expenses..... 24,027,882

10,761,206

September..... 36,365,572

October..... 36,365,572

November..... 36,365,572

December..... 36,365,572

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NEW YORK

Last

<p

Late Investment News

STOCK MARKET ANOMALIES ARE QUIET NUMEROUS

Number of Common Shares Selling on Lower Income Basis Than Preferred Showing Manipulation

SOME COMPARISONS

Under ordinary conditions the preferred stock of a corporation will sell on a lower income basis than the common. This is a primal rule of finance. But there are many instances where the positions have been reversed, and just now the common stocks of seven or eight conspicuous corporations are quoted at a lower basis of return than are the preferred stocks.

Naturally there is a reason. Nothing can make the common stock intrinsically stronger without imparting a similar influence to the preferred. Consequently to clear up the apparent anomaly one must look in the direction of manipulation, the discounting of a dividend increase or some other favorable move in the wind."

In the table which follows are given seven examples where the common stock shows a lower dividend yield than the preferred:

	Preferred	Common
Pr. Div. Yield	Pr. Div. Yield	Common Div. Yield
Int. Harv. 120 1/2	5.8%	107 1/2
Am. 110	7.0	6.0
Am. Sugar 16	7.0	118
V. C. Corp. 17	8.0	58
Nat. Lead. 100	7.0	133 1/2
C. & S. (1st) 76	4.5	2.3
Read. (1st) 88 1/2	4.5	152

Not all of these seven corporations are expected soon to boost the dividend on their common stocks. It is more or less a remote possibility except in the cases of International Harvester and American Car & Foundry. The latter, paying 2 per cent, sells considerably higher than National Lead and Virginia-Carolina Chemical, each paying 3 per cent, and United States Rubber, paying 4 per cent. Then there is American Agricultural Chemical, which has not yet broken into the dividend class, selling higher than any of the four stocks last mentioned.

But stranger comparisons can be made than these. There is American Alat preferred, for example, paying 4 per cent and selling seven points below Pacific Telephone common, paying nothing. At 55 it costs no more to buy Beet Sugar common, a 5 per cent dividend payer, than it does to purchase American Agricultural common and wait for that long expected initial distribution. Republic Iron & Steel preferred, a 7 per cent stock, is very little higher than Western Union, disbursing 3 per cent. The railroad list is not entirely free from these seeming inconsistencies, as witness Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, yielding 9.3 per cent on present price and selling 10 points under Erie first preferred, paying nothing. All of which goes to show that the stock market is governed to a large extent by manipulation.

DIVIDENDS

The Beaver Consolidated Mines, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 15.

The Railway Steel Spring Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 20.

The directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1912, to stockholders of record Dec. 16.

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company declared an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent was declared recently payable on the same date. It is announced that the company will put the stock on a regular 4 per cent per annum basis beginning next year. It is understood that the earnings available for the common stock during the past year amounted to approximately 7 per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 25)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Oblique Ill.—H. A. De Windt of St. Louis; De Windt Shoe Co., Chicago; Ill.—Longmeyer of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.; H. H. Davis, Jr., R. M. Pons, U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—William Kaufman, Essex.

Toledo, O.—F. W. Simmons of Simmons Shoe Co., Brevetton.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—M. E. Whitehead of J. Whitehead & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Bellevue, Newton, N. J.—G. L. Dutcher of H. W. Martin Shoe Co.

Portland, O.—Wade Kennedy of Irving Dever Co., Essex.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Pacific Electric railway at Seattle have ratified proposed bond issue of \$100,000,000 intended for refunding and unifying the bonds involved in the merger of southern California holdings of southern Pacific Railway Company.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO ISSUES ANNUAL STATEMENT

The pamphlet report of the National Railways of Mexico has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows, the figures being given in Mexican currency:

	Increase
Gross earnings	\$61,924,421
Operating expenses	29,279,545
Net earnings	22,655,076
Other income	944,895
Total	23,599,969
Taxes, rentals and sunday adjustm'ts	3,005,823
Interest charges	20,504,140
Divid. 1st pf'd.	2,428,978
Reserve fund	127,893
Balance	*13,925
Divid. 1st pf'd.	1,553,76
Deficit	453,312
Previous surplus	1,015,237
Total surplus	561,925

The report states that the amount of securities that had not been converted under the plan of April 6, 1908, at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to \$202,974, which compares with the original total of securities exchangeable under this plan amounting to \$284,673,862. During the last year the company entered into negotiations for the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company, and the Vera Cruz to Isthmus railroad, which was owned by the government, for cash payment of \$100,900 and the obligation on the part of the National Railways of Mexico to pay the interest on the bonds of the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company, with the condition that in the event that earnings of the lines of the Vera Cruz to Isthmus railroad should not cover this interest the government would contribute for that purpose, up to the fiscal year 1912-1913, the amounts of \$450,000, \$350,000 and \$150,000 as maximum during the three fiscal years ending with 1913, respectively, it being provided that after June 30, 1913, the Mexican government would participate in the net earnings which might result from the operation of the lines covered by the contract.

In view of the importance of the lines of the Pan-American Railroad Company, which is the connecting link between the Tehuantepec National Railway and the Mexican frontier with Guatemala, and which will undoubtedly constitute the future route to Central America, the board of directors considered it desirable to acquire control of the Pan-American company, not only for the interest of the company proper, but also in the interest of the service and development adjacent to the railway.

BOSTON CURB

	High.	Low.	Last.
Bay State Gas	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Brown Ely	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Butte Central	54 1/2	54	54
Caveras	35 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Cortez	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Corbin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ely Consol	33 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2
Ex. Not Consol	2 1/2	2	2
Germany	4	4	4
Goldfield Consol	45 1/2	45	45
Hillman	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Hill Hill	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mattei	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Massoliet	65 1/2	91 1/2	95 1/2
Mexican Metals	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
New England	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
New Baltic	5 1/2	5	5
Nevada-Douglas	25 1/2	25	25
Oreco	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Northern	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rhode Island Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ray Central	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
South Miami	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
South Lake	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Yukon	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
United Verde Ext	1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	1,001 1/2	994 1/2	997 1/2
May	947 1/2	945 1/2	945 1/2
July	947 1/2	945 1/2	945 1/2
Corn	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
May	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
June	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Oats	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
May	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
June	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pork	16.05	16.07	16.02
May	16.52	16.50	16.55
Lard	9.27	9.27	9.25
Jan.	9.50	9.52	9.47
May	9.52	9.52	9.52

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday, much change in temperature; brisk north-westerly wind diminishing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England and parts of Canada and Sunday: cooler; Rhode Island tonight; high; north-westerly wind, diminishing.

Chicago, Ill.—H. A. De Windt of St. Louis; De Windt Shoe Co., Chicago; Ill.—Longmeyer of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.; H. H. Davis, Jr., R. M. Pons, U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—William Kaufman, Essex.

Toledo, O.—F. W. Simmons of Simmons Shoe Co., Brevetton.

LEATHER BUYERS

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PRODUCE

Arrivals

Sir Herman Winter from New York, with 29 bags beans, 71 bxs grapefruit, 188 bxs oranges; 2 bxs lemons, 22 cts 39 bxs figs, 230 bbs grapes, 37 cts pineapples, 826 bxs macaroni.

Sir Junia, due here tomorrow from Norfolk, has 298 bxs oranges, 210 bbs spinach, 120 bbs kale, 120 bbs sweet potatoes, 20 cts parsley, 520 bags peanuts.

Boston Prices

For the day—Apples 7026 bbls 1497 bxs, cranberries 621 bbs, Florida oranges 2414 bxs, lemons 662 bbs, pineapples 130 cts, grapes 262 bbs 500 bskts, 3800 carriers, raisins 2772 bxs, figs 67 pcks, dates 70 bxs, potatoes 15,483 bush, sweet potatoes 657 bbs, onions 1891 bush.

For the week—Apples 52,776 bbls, 9573 bxs; cranberries 3090 bbls, Florida oranges 15,028 bxs, Jamaica oranges 37 bxs, California oranges 855 bbs, lemons 10,631 bxs, bananas 70,303 bbs, coconuts 320 bags, California fruit 16 cars, pineapples 265 cts, grapes 15,986 bbs, 23,217 bxs, 500 carriers, raisins 14,016 bxs, figs 1469 pcks, dates 5131 bxs, peanuts 1299 bags, potatoes 114,799 bush, sweet potatoes 5005 bbs, onions 15,269 bush.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today—6256 pcks, last year 1585 pcks. For the week—23,333 pcks, last year 23,205 pcks.

Boston Prices

FLOUR—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.40@5.00, in wood, clears \$4@4.70, winter wheat patents \$4.70@5, straights \$4.40@4.90, clear \$4.25@4.60, Kansas hard winter wheat, in jute, \$4.85@5.00; rye flour \$5.10@5.40, graham flour \$4.00@4.80.

CORN—Carrots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 8 1/2¢, steamer yellow 8 1/2¢, No. 3 yellow 8 1/2¢; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white, 56@56 1/2¢; 36 to 38 lbs. 55 1/2@56 1/2¢; 34 to 36 lbs. 55@55 1/2¢.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES ARE HIGHLY PRAISED BY LORD ROSEBERY

Describing Gifts as One of Greatest Benefactions of the Age, He Defends His Recent Glasgow Speech

CALLS IT HARMLESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In opening the new extension of the reference library of the Bishoptgate Institute, Lord Rosebery took the opportunity of replying to criticisms of his Glasgow speech, and of defending what he called his "harmless platitudes," which, he said, had been represented as heretical doctrine regarding libraries in general and had been distorted into a reflection on the Carnegie libraries, whereas he regarded those libraries as one of the greatest benefactions of the age.

The question of books, said his lordship, had become literally a burning one. Mr. Gosse, the librarian of the late House of Lords had proposed, perhaps as a sacrifice to the names of that assembly, that a greater number of superannuated books should be burnt.

Personally he did not believe in that method. It would not really get rid of the books. They would always be turning up somewhere. He had himself, with some compunction, once tried to burn a book, and he could never forget the pathetic look of that burning book, as every distinct leaf pathetically turned over with a glance of reproach. When, after two or three hundred of these plaintive appeals, thinking all was over, he had snatched the remains from the fire, he found only the margins and corners injured, while the book itself, to his great regret remained substantially intact. Therefore what the operation of burning many books would be he could not conceive.

In his opinion there should be three kinds of libraries. The first should contain everything published, and one of this kind, or at most two, would suffice for this island. The second should be a handy, useful, practical library, containing every book that a reasonable human being was likely to want. Such a library was that of the Bishoptgate Institute, and every community ought to have one.

"The third," said Lord Rosebery, "is the cheap and rubbishy little library that we have collected ourselves, the books we have read, very often tattered, constantly ill-bound, but of which almost every page recalls some pleasant incident or impression. And I appeal to every person present to say whether his own little shelf of books, even if it be merely a shelf, is not infinitely dearer to him than the whole collection of the British Museum."

QUAINT BANNER SHOWN IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A remarkable banner made by a retired naval officer, Capt. William Blakeney, which is eventually to be hung in the hall of the provincial government buildings, Victoria, British Columbia, is being exhibited at the office in London of the agent-general for British Columbia.

The banner, which is some 12 feet square, is covered with patriotic quotations from the foremost poets of the Victorian era, there being some 800 letters in all. Captain Blakeney was an officer on the Beaver, which arrived at Vancouver Island in 1853, and was subsequently employed in surveying the coast of British Columbia.

AUSTRALIA WANTS NEW CALEDONIA

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Speaking to a deputation Mr. Thomas, commonwealth minister for external affairs, said that the development of the Northern Territory was a problem upon the answer to which the national existence of Australia depended. In view of the anxiety caused by the increase of the Japanese population in New Caledonia, he promised to consider the question of negotiating with the imperial government for the transfer of New Caledonia to the commonwealth, either by purchase or by an exchange of British territory.

BRITISH OFFICERS LEARN AVIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is every reason to believe that when the war office has decided on the type of aeroplane it will adopt, and has provided itself with the required number of machines, the 100 officers whom it is intended to train as pilots and observers will be forthcoming.

Already 48 army officers and nine naval officers have acquired certificates of proficiency as airmen from the Royal Aero Club, and others are learning to fly at the various aviation schools.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAISIN AND CURRANT TRADE INCREASING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The nature of the soil and the climatic conditions obtaining in South Australia are specially suited for the cultivation of the vine, large areas being devoted to it.

In connection with this branch of agriculture the state is becoming famed for its production of raisins and currants. During 1911 the production of raisins and currants amounted to 74,805 hundred-weight, an increase of 10,945 hundred-weight. The greater part of this produce is disposed of in the Commonwealth markets, but a certain portion is exported overseas.

As to the condition of the vineyards, there are no clearer to be found than those of South Australia. Modern methods have always commended themselves to the vigneron, and according to a recent report of the chief inspector of vineyards improvements in cultivation are being made each year. The inspector states that the vines in all the important centers are looking vigorous and healthy.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TAKES UP HIS NEW DUTIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—With the usual ceremonial which has been observed every year for centuries, the lord mayor elect, Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, was officially "admitted" at the Guildhall. After a luncheon given to the aldermen and sheriffs at the Mansion house, the former lord mayor, Sir T. Vezey Strong, left the Mansion house for the Guildhall in his state carriage and attended by the aldermen, sheriffs and officials.

Then the lord mayor elect, in his private carriage, attended by the chaplain and his own company, left the side entrance of the Mansion house for the Guildhall. He was received in the aldermen's courts by Sir T. Vezey Strong, and proceeded to the Guildhall, where he subscribed the statutory declaration.

The former lord mayor then surrendered his seat to Sir Thomas Crosby, who received the sword, the mace, the scepter, the seal, the purse and the other emblems of his office. Sir Thomas Crosby, with Sir T. Vezey Strong on his left, then made the return journey to the Mansion house, occupying the right-hand seat in the carriage.

TRANSVAAL DIVIDENDS LESS
(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, South Africa—The total dividends declared by the gold mining companies of the Transvaal during the first six months of the present year, amounted to £4,216,756 (\$21,085,780), which is a decrease of about a quarter of a million sterling, compared with the corresponding months of last year.

TOWER OF LONDON IS TOPIC DISCUSSED BY ARCHEOLOGISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, England—R. R. Leader presided over a meeting of the British Archaeological Association held in its new headquarters in Adam street, when Charles H. Hopwood gave an interesting address on "The Curtain Walls and Flanking Towers of the Tower of London."

During the course of the lecture several lantern views were shown of parts of the tower to which the public are not usually admitted. Among these were a picture of the monogram under the Baywood tower containing all the letters of the alphabet, and another of a circular trap in the portcullis through which doubtful characters were compelled to enter the tower precincts first, in order that the warden could have time to inspect them as they came.

A view of the stone kitchen beneath Ainsworth in his "Tower of London" was also shown, while the lecturer pointed out that it was largely owing to the influence of that book that Queen Victoria and the prince consort had thought of repairing and restoring the tower from the state of neglect into which it had fallen. Mr. Hopwood also assured those present that the Traitor's Gate was still the original Traitor's Gate, and that Mr. Barnum had only removed some of the timbers in the neighborhood.

During the discussion that followed a new theory was put forward concerning the date of the buildings. It seemed probable, said Philip Norman, of the Society of Antiquaries, that William the Conqueror originally encamped inside the Roman wall, instead of pulling it down and rebuilding it in the same place. The Normans probably remained in temporary camp for some years, and there was no certainty of any permanent building before about the year 1087.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE FOR DURBAR



(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London. Used by permission.)
Royal carriage conveying their majesties from Buckingham palace to Victoria station on the first stage of the journey to India

TERMS FOR SUGAR LAND IN NATAL ARE PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, South Africa—Regulations governing the disposal of lands set apart for the cultivation of sugar cane in the province of Natal and Zululand to European settlers have been published. None of the settlements may exceed 500 acres, and applicants must be at least 18 years of age.

The suitability, capability, experience, and capital possessed by the applicants will be taken into consideration, and preference will be given to those over 21 years of age and who have local experience. The land will be let in leasehold for 99 years at a rental fixed by the government.

No rental will be charged for the first two years, but during the next 20 years the allottee will have to pay each year one-twentieth the valuation fixed and thereafter an annual rental of one shilling. Stipulations are made regarding residence and use, and mineral rights are reserved.

EMPEROR TO OPEN CANAL TO BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—It has been found that many copies of the Koran which have been printed abroad and imported into Turkey contain errors and misprints. The Porte has consequently informed the foreign embassies and legations that all imported copies of the Koran will in future be submitted to the censorship of the Sheikhi-ul-Islam and will be confiscated if they contain any false readings. In this way it is hoped to insure the purity of the text, at any rate in the country ruled over by the Caliph of Islam.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS SHOW IN RELIEF WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The local government board has issued its report for the year 1910 on the administration of the poor laws and it is satisfactory to learn that for the last four months of 1909 and for the whole of 1910 there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving relief.

On Jan. 1, 1911, there were 499,020 outdoor and 298,577 indoor paupers, the corresponding numbers on Jan. 1, 1910, being respectively 517,516 and 270,149. The proportion as compared to population was 24.9 on Jan. 1, 1911, and 26.4 on the same date of the previous year.

The total money expended in connection with poor relief from 1909-1910 was £14,849,584, or an average charge of 8s. 3½d. (\$1.99) per head during the year of the population of England and Wales, or 15s. 7½d. (\$3.75) per head of the population of London and 7s. 2d. (\$1.72) per head of the population outside London.

The average cost per head during 1909-10 of all classes of paupers relieved in England and Wales, taken as a whole, was £16 1s. 7½d. (\$77.18), or £26 6s. 11½d. per head of the population of London, and £14 3s. 10½d. of the population outside London.

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In March, 1910, the board drew attention in a circular to the importance of a complete investigation into the case of every applicant for relief, so that adequate relief should be given to meet those needs. The board now states that guardians in every part of the country gave a ready response to this recommendation, and that a great improvement in administration has resulted.

One of the most important factors in successful administration of outdoor relief is the appointment of an adequate and efficient staff, and any abuses of office should become impossible.

In the report the royal commission of

FRENCH CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN CANADIAN BANK

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTREAL, Que.—Evidence is to hand that French capitalists are interesting themselves in Canada's development by the formation of the Banque Internationale du Canada, with a capital of \$2,000,000 sterling (\$10,000,000), two-thirds of which is French money.

The new bank opened its doors for business recently. It has nine directors, five in Montreal and four representing European interests. With French directors sitting on the board and keeping in touch with the financial and commercial pulse of the Dominion, it is inevitable that the resources and general development of the country will be brought more prominently in the future before investors on the continent of Europe, and especially in France.

Some are suffering from the effects of damp and require immediate and careful attention, while others, which were treated at some period with ox-galls to revive the faded ink, are so damaged that he recommends an accurate transcript of their contents being made at once, as they are likely to become in time quite black owing to the particular treatment applied, and the writing will be entirely obliterated. The corporation accepted his proposal.

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THE HOME FORUM

SCHOOLS AND MOTION PICTURES

DEFINITE arrangements were lately made by the board of education of New York for a comprehensive experiment with motion pictures as an aid to instruction, says the Commercial-Advertiser.

The first program included the following:

1. Dramatic—Story of logging, being a realistic reproduction of the various activities connected with the cutting of timber and the preparations made to send wood to the saw mills.
2. Geographical—This film is a graphic reproduction of the present wonderful engineering operations in connection with the digging of the Panama canal. The lessons will be of great value as stimulating interest in the study of geography from a practical standpoint.
3. Literary—This film will show some of the scenes from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."
4. Historical—In the great wealth of films explaining great occurrences in history it was difficult to make a selection. It was finally decided, however, that to celebrate the beginning of this great educational movement by which the public schools and recreation centers are to use motion pictures, the "Declaration of Independence" would be a fitting choice.

It is hoped that large audiences at

Knighthood for Women

It is not at all well known that knight-hood has constantly been conferred upon women. Many English ladies received the accolade, and many more were members of such knightly orders as the Garter and St. John.

When Mary Cholmondeley, "the bold lady of Cheshire," was knighted by Elizabeth for "her valiant address" on the Queen taking the command at the threatened invasion by Spain, did she know that a whole city of Spanish women, the gallant women of Tortosa, had been knighted for saving that city from the Moors?

Mary and Elizabeth had both been knighted at their coronation, but by the time Anne, the second Mary and Victoria ascended the throne it had been quite forgotten that according to English law and use a woman who filled a man's office acquired all its privileges and was immune from none of its duties.—London Graphic.

these places will prove that people are anxious to take advantage of the educational and recreative facilities afforded by the use of the public school buildings. The audience, instead of gazing at hair-raising and otherwise objectionable and sensational moving pictures, are interested, amused and educated. The attendance of whole families will be encouraged, for it is realized that many mothers and fathers cannot be present unless they take their little ones with them. The advantage of the plan is to furnish a place in the well lighted, comfortable modern school buildings, where the entire family may enjoy a refined entertainment. Children will not be admitted unless accompanied by their parents or adult friends.

Faith and Work

As the work of the husbandman is the plowshare;

And the work of the steersman is the guidance of the ship:

So my work is the psalm of the Lord; My craft and my occupation are in His praises:

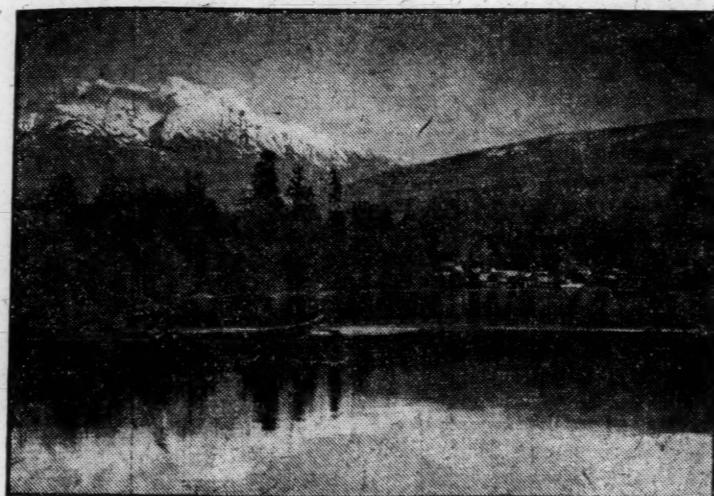
Because His love has nourished my heart, And even to my lips His fruit He poured out;

For my love is the Lord, therefore I will sing to Him,

For I am made strong in His praise, and I have faith in Him.

—Odes of Solomon (early Christian hymns, recovered 1909).

BEAUTIFUL VANCOUVER ISLAND



(Photo by Leonard Frank, Alberni, B. C.)

PORT ALBERNI, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Picturesque scene in rapidly developing region of Canada, which is neighbor to Washington

THEY are busy in Vancouver making things beautiful, and without spoiling the beauty that is already there. Various organizations are now busying themselves in earnest to make new and happy homes and to extend its hospitality in such form that home-seekers will find out Vancouver as one of the "happy islands" of which poets love to sing.

Alberni is a town at the head of Bar-

clay sound on the south shore of the island. Mt. Arrowsmith, its background, is in the Beaufort range of mountains that guards the Alberni valley on the east. This valley bids fair to become one of the garden spots of Vancouver island.

The Alberni canal connects the town with the sound and the name Port Alberni has been given to the place.

Late

And though the feet are punctured, too, They mend themselves without ado, And plod along as good as new.

THE best romance becomes dangerous if, by its excitement, it renders the ordinary course of life uninteresting and increases the thirst for useless acquaintance with scenes in which we shall never be called upon to act.—Ruskin.

Feet

Of all the vehicles we meet In air and sea and on the street, I humbly sing the praise of feet.

It is not widely understood How safe are feet, how soundly good, How firm with supple hardihood.

Consider: feet run not away; Where feet are put, there feet will stay; Or, turned, feet promptly will obey . . .

And though the feet are punctured, too, They mend themselves without ado, And plod along as good as new.

Feet need no license; feet may go In narrowest pathways to and fro; The fairest hidden nooks they know.

Feet linger through a pleasant scene; Feet run not out of gasoline; A handy brook, and feet are clean . . .

It is fine, on feet I'll travel far, The noblest vehicles there are— Till I can buy a touring-car!

—Amos R. Wells in "Life."

Sincerity is one of the few things that count for ultimate happiness in life.—William Allen White.

ONE of the interesting features of folk-lore study is tracing the same story as it is found among different peoples with the various local changes which come in as it has passed from one hand to another. We are all familiar with the story of the three bears, and the child who enters their house and finds the three chairs and the three beds and all the other little things that would appeal to childish fancy at the age when to play keeping house is a delight.

Therefore it is most amusing to find in a current magazine a story for children which gives the up-to-date variant of the old tale. In this case the wonderful house is a sort of combination of the little house of the bears and the story of the magic carpet, for the children wandering about the railroad tracks of the city come upon a beautifully furnished private car, with its parlor and dining room and tiny sleeping rooms. Climbing into it they think they have found the flying house which they have been fond of visiting in childhood make-believe.

They fall asleep on one of the pretty beds in most approved story-book fashion, and wake to find the wonderful little house flying, just as they expected. The story goes on to tell how kindly the owners of the private car welcome the unsuspecting guests.

One likes to think that some day this version of the old nursery tale may be dug out and compared by wise students of the lore of our day as an interesting example of how different conditions altered the details of the story.

Nasturtiums in Winter

You can grow the nasturtium as a window plant during the winter. Do not attempt it, however, unless you have a south window, through which the sun shines the greater part of the day, for the nasturtium is a sun-loving plant.

Sow two or three seeds in two-inch pots. When they have each shown a pair of leaves, select the strongest plant and pot it in a rich, well-drained soil. As soon as the pot has become full of roots—but before the plant is pot-bound—transplant it to a four-inch pot, and later move it to a six-inch pot—a size that is large enough to support a single plant. Be sure that the plant has plenty of water at all times, but of course avoid overwatering.

Several plants may be grown together in a larger pot or in a box. The stems should be given some support, and trained up either about the window-frames, or over trellises.

The seed may be sown at any time. The tall, climbing nasturtiums are better for a window-garden than the dwarf varieties, although these, too, may be grown.—Youths Companion.

Don't pile up too great a sense of your own worth. Then modest praise will seem to you strong enough.—Rueckert.

MODESTY OF GERMAN GIRLS

A MERICAN girls of 15 or 16 years ham gowns for school girls, the former would be surprised often to meet the young German girls of the same period and see how very modest and self-effacing they are expected to be. There is a funny schoolroom name for them—Bütsch—which in German families is applied to the girl with her hair still down her back, her skirts still short, but who is perhaps already tall and as thoughtful, too, as her older sisters. She is seen but not heard. She has no voice in the choice of her clothes, but must wear what her elders choose for her. She must read what they give her and her social life is entirely under the direction of her mother or guardian.

She always learns to cook and sew and keep house besides her school lessons and lives in a far more normal and useful way than many American girls.

In this connection one recalls a protest from the principal of a girls' high school in an American city against the amount of time and thought modern young girls give to their clothes and to prinking. He regrets the old days of simple ging-

Course in Kindness

We believe that there should be a course in the public schools, all grades, devoted to humanity—kindness; rights of four-footed and feathered folks.

We are improving slowly. We lay out bird reservations. Robins nest in the maples in our most crowded districts. Birds that for years sought the depths of the forests now rear their young within hearing of the roar of the street cars. In some subtle way they know that their chances for protection have been increased. They do not know that kindness is being taught and brutality discouraged in countless homes.

Yes, we are improving, but we want the world to move faster—and we plead for school education that will teach the coming generation to be kind to animals and all birds.—Cincinnati Post.

Honesty is the best policy, when it is a matter of principle.—Charles Clark Munn.

TERMS

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T RUE Christianity does not promise to give us all that we want, but rather it teaches us to want only what is right. Very few of us have, until instructed by the highest Christian ideals, a correct sense of loss and gain. To youth and to the undisciplined mortal, what the world offers seems gain; and it is eagerly wanted. A growing sense of values, however, often shows the disappointment of selfish aims to be in the end the greatest gain.—And to learn to lose happily whatever estranges us from goodness and to count such loss gain because it parts us from evil is to find spiritual values and to see something God's great law concerning loss and gain.

When we estimate as gain all that purifies character and as loss whatever strengthens selfish or gross instincts we are readjusting our relation to the whole world. External things fall into their right place and become secondary; worldly successes, when they involve any deviation from righteousness, look the pitifully they are, and can be avoided; personal ambitions lessen under growing right desire. To know that any experience, however trying, if it awakens in us the desire better to know God, is gain,

is to be victor over all the bitternesses earth can offer. No conspiracy of persons or circumstances or things can prevent the ultimate triumph of him who is glad to be made aware, through trials, of the evil in his own nature that he may lose this evil and gain stronger grasp of good. Hurt or grieved or disabled, beaten by temptation or actually for a time crippled by sin, if his vision so clears that he counts all gain that drives him upward, his redemption is at hand. He cannot resent the injury which shows to him the weak spots in his own armor. He cannot nurse the grievance brought upon him by his own shortcomings after its very pain has uncovered his fault to him. He must be up and doing to rid himself of the things in his makeup that forfeit good; so he gains. And laying hold upon better motive, better purpose, better desire, he invites himself to better and happier experience and grows in peace.

Now this does not indicate that a perfect Christianity means the loss of bright and pleasant happenings or a lack of ease and comfort. The old belief that retiring from worldliness meant choosing deprivation and hardship now gives place to an understanding of spiritual law which relieves us of hardships along

with our sins. Christian Science in its teaching comes at the root of the matter by correcting our thinking; then with improved thought-processes we are correspondingly relieved from trouble because we make less trouble. The loss of self-seeking, greed, malice, fear, means a gain of good, judgment, honesty, industry, kindness; and the life then logically prospers. It is not a question of giving up external prosperity, but of surrendering to the law of God; not a matter of deliberately choosing deprivation but of not choosing success at the expense of rightfulness. And furthermore, Christian Science tells us, the human mind can never be more than approximately or relatively right and must learn divine judgments in order to lose evil and to gain good. The great Christian lesson is just here; and when one's human plans and policies are put off in order that

Christ-like thinking and living may come first, we are protected from the successes born of evil and find that if intelligently obedient to divine law we cannot be separated from the successes born of God.

While the teaching of Christian Science, correctly lived, brings its followers into relief from debt and poverty as surely as into freedom from sin and sickness, yet on the other hand it encourages no one to work directly for material prosperity. The belief in commercial success is vastly different from the right adjustment-of supply and demand which Christ Jesus said should be "added" to the right-doer. The former may be selfish, dishonest, even cruel to others; the latter can be only the good fruit growing from spiritual thinking and must bring always the greatest good to the greatest number.

Debt and poverty, to be sure, is the outgrowth of fear or carelessness, incompetency or neglect, of the lack in some way of proper activity; the result of human helplessness. So they must disappear when a right and active Christian awakens thought to seek the law of God and to set about demonstrating it. Both material success and material defeat, in fact, must surrender to the

understanding of God's presence and power, which supplies just what is right for man; no more nor less. And in this coming of spiritual good which opens the way for all needs to be supplied poverty can no longer be considered a mark of piety nor can selfish accumulation be mislabeled divine supply. God's point of view concerning loss and gain means neither that we may get what we selfishly want nor that we must do without what we need; but it brings us into relation with all that is right and teaches us that there is always enough of what is right for those who do right.

So true Christianity unfolds to us the truth about loss and gain. In our afflictions, our enterprises, our work and our play, a right sense of values grows upon us if we honestly seek God and His commandments first. We lose gladly whatever separates us from good and gain gratefully all that relates us to divine plans and purposes. So we may work among our fellows, for their good and ours, and grow daily more thankful for the inward peace which accompanies this right sense of loss and gain. The world can give nothing to, nor take anything from the man who so understands his God.

LOSS AND GAIN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Work thou in well-doing, lies mysteriously written, in Prophetic characters, in our hearts; and leaves us no rest, day or night, till it burns forth in our conduct, a visible, active Gospel of Freedom.—Carlyle.

SOME FOLK-LORE UP-TO-DATE

Y oung which gives the up-to-date variant of the old tale. In this case the wonderful house is a sort of combination of the little house of the bears and the story of the magic carpet, for the children wandering about the railroad tracks of the city come upon a beautifully furnished private car, with its parlor and dining room and tiny sleeping rooms. Climbing into it they think they have found the flying house which they have been fond of visiting in childhood make-believe.

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Windows of Shells

Perhaps in no other country in the world than the Philippines are conches used as a substitute for window glass. These shells are flat, nearly round, and average 4 inches in diameter. The edges are trimmed off, so as to leave panes about 3 inches square, and these are set in narrow strips of wood.

The shells are of course translucent rather than transparent, and result is a soft, opalescent light, very agreeable in a country where the glare of the sky would be unpleasant if ordinary glass were used. To obtain the maximum window openings the sashes are made to slide horizontally on wide sills of wood in a manner similar to that adopted by the Japanese. By this means openings as wide as 12 feet are obtained.—Century.

HOUSE DECORATING A PROFESSION

D ECORATING has become a profession ranking high in artistic demands. The time has passed when any girl who needs to swell her income can call herself a decorator. Because she has a pretty room of her own and all her friends praise her taste, it follows that not she can win a fortune furnishing other people's houses.

The modern decorator must be many-sided. More essential than artistic sense—which can be cultivated—is hard business sense, tact, adaptability and common sense. A good education is imperative.

House decorating may be classed as one of the luxuries of life. Those of moderate means do their own furnishing.

Flying Like the Birds

By his successful experiments with his glider in North Carolina, Orville Wright has proved the possibility of human flying without the aid of machinery; not only that, he has proved that a glider can remain practically stationary in the air against a wind so strong that the pilot of a power-driven aeroplane would not ascend in it. His own weight of 150 pounds and that of the glider, 50 pounds, were raised by the wind to an altitude of 200 feet and sustained at that altitude for 10 minutes, the plane hovering over one spot in defiance of an aerial maelstrom caused by the deflection of a 50-mile gale from the brow

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 25, 1911

The Business Situation

If the commercial, industrial and political interests could find a Moses to lead them out of the present wilderness of doubt and uncertainty, it would be a great blessing to mankind the world over. Although more hope and confidence are felt as to what the future will bring, business and political confusion seems to be as great as ever and guide posts are hard to find. From now until after the presidential election business and politics are likely to be more interlaced than ever. It is difficult to separate the one from the other; questionable whether it would be wise to do so. Good politics should make for good business, and the business interests of the country doubtless will try to see to it that political affairs hereafter shape themselves in such a way as to provide against business harassment.

The present investigation of the corporations, litigation and legislation have been occasioned by the wonderful growth of industrial affairs of this country. With the enormous expansion in business came new ways of doing things. At the moment the question is, how the corporations shall conduct themselves within the law and at the same time be protected by the law from attack by political footpads. That many corporations have exceeded their privileges and invaded the rights of the people there is no question. It also is likely that hundreds of corporations have been conducting their affairs honorably and honestly and at the same time violating the letter of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The criticism most frequently heard about this act is that it is too general in character. It is said that almost any kind of business can be successfully prosecuted under its provisions, and that is why the word "reasonableness" was read into the law by the United States supreme court. The largest corporations of the United States have been forced to face the court on the charge of violating the provisions of this enactment. If others are compelled to go through the same process of law, it may mean years of litigation, great expense and, worst of all, continued business unsettlement. There should be a way out of the difficulties which confront the corporations and directly or indirectly affect every man, woman and child in the country. It is the consumer always who must pay the bill. It is he who must go down into his pocket and settle for the costly law making and law enforcement affecting business interests everywhere.

A step in the right direction was taken in the appointment of a commission to look after the tariff schedules. It is generally agreed that the government acted wisely in the formation of an interstate commerce commission to supervise railway traffic and rates. A commission of similar powers has been proposed for the industrial corporations doing an interstate business. This opens a big question and one needing the best thought that can be given it. However, as other important problems have been successfully worked out, there is no reason why the one affecting our industrial institutions should not be solved readily and satisfactorily.

Need of Political Candor

ONE might see a few days ago in the correspondence of a great English paper that it was still possible at this hour for men gravely to argue that under a protective tariff the foreigner paid the duty. It is among the curiosities of political argument and party conviction that such a thing can still be seriously done. Were this confined to the well meaning, but sometimes thoughtless, people that write to the newspapers, it would be treated simply as one of the manifestations that the press must encounter. On the other hand, when such an argument is raised by men whose convictions are dignified as opinions because they occupy a place in the public view, one sees at once the great persistence with which politicians put faith in the dulness of the people.

This is not a question whether free trade be preferable to protection or the contrary, but it is a question of that intellectual candor with which the great questions before the world must be treated. Let us admit at once and in deference to protectionist susceptibilities that a protective tariff operates to keep a certain volume of foreign trade out of the protected country. There might be not a little said in opposition to this, but we refrain from it. Let us grant, then, that the foreigner is excluded, but do not let us, as we have a sense of reasonableness, maintain that he is willing to pay for the privilege of such exclusion. It is much more candid to maintain that a protective tariff is kept up for the purpose of preventing foreigners from getting a country's business, or in order to keep up a level of wages, or to excuse a high scale of prices in an extravagant domestic budget. But in order to bolster up the theory and practise of a high protective tariff, desperate arguments are employed, of which that of the "paying foreigner" is one of the choicest. The spectacle of a foreign trader paying the customs charges on his goods, and thereafter directly or indirectly refraining from getting the money back from his customer, is so entertaining that we leave it to the unrestricted leisure of our readers.

If the November elections in the United States taught anything, they should have taught that great questions, of which there are plenty before the people, can no longer be treated in any way save that of unselfish desire for enlightenment on all sides. What we say applies by no means exclusively to the question of the tariff; doubtless among the most adroit of its defenders have been some most sincerely convinced of its virtues. It is in their case the misfortune of the cause and not the fault of its supporters. But the thing to be emphasized is that in this twentieth century small dealings with great questions are become useless and dangerous. Lincoln said all that there is to be said on the subject of fooling the people; we can no more than point out that statesmen and officials, federal and of states and municipalities, will take Lincoln's words to heart if they be wise.

The obvious conclusion from an inspection of the modern press, the telegraph and the means of transportation is that though popular opinion may be at times superficial, it is also more correctly informed than ever before, and any man, body of men or party that forgets this fact runs a good chance of the lively inspection of ninety odd million pairs of eyes. The people, from the nature of things, cannot

express a conviction so quickly or easily as an individual, but when that conviction is once expressed it comes with an accelerated emphasis that blows away all attempts to smother it. The public suffers long because it must think in great periods, but the length of the suffering in no way proves that it is to be continuous. Public opinion cannot be changed in a day, but for that very reason it behoves men so faithfully to treat public opinion that once changed it does not need another revolution in a short time. We do not feel that it would be right to say of one man in a billion that they did not forgive, but there are circumstances under which it behoves a people to have at least a long memory, not to recall old attempts at deception, but to guard against fresh ones in the future.

THE Massachusetts railroad commission, now taking evidence on the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for right to act as a carrier of express and freight matter in the city of Boston, can scarcely be in doubt as to the extent of the demand for a chief urban connection that exists in all regions of the state where trolley roads are already engaged in goods-carrying service. Officials of sixty-five cities and towns are asking for this right to quicker and cheaper transportation of goods to and from the capital city. They merely voice the demand of their manufacturers and venders of goods and foods. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, in turn, speaks for the community to which entrance is desired and it urges that Boston be related in this sensible way with the well-to-do constituency of consumers of eastern Massachusetts.

Opposition to the measure thus far, we feel, has been confined chiefly to interests that now profit by established methods of transportation. No principle is involved in the present controversy. The right of trolleys and urban carriers to engage in carrying goods has long since been conceded by courts as well as by the Legislature. The success of the method in southeastern Massachusetts and the reductions in cost of doing business and in living that it has effected, are beyond dispute. The only question now is whether Boston shall set up a wall about itself and keep out factors that will greatly benefit it financially. Its city officials refusing to make the necessary concessions, an appeal has been taken to the railroad commission.

In the last analysis it is a question of competition in a field that too long has been monopolistic; and apparently tactics have not been lacking in Boston to defeat lowering of charges and enforced competition that are similar to those now being exposed by the congressional investigation of the express companies. Common ownership of stock and duplicate directorships allow the great express companies to exert powerful influence wherever changing methods offer a menace to their control of a very profitable branch of public business.

Spoil of the Dust Heap

THE newly discovered play by Sophocles, previously known only by title, turns out to be of less significance than at first reported. The theft of Apollo's cattle by the infant god Hermes, and the discovery of the culprit by Silenus and his satyrs and their subsequent reward by Apollo, together with comment on Hermes' invention of the lyre—these are the themes about which the Greek writer let his imagination play; and four hundred lines now lie open to a scholar's scrutiny in the document just disclosed. It neither augments nor diminishes the fame of the great tragedy writer of his time and people. What it does is to stimulate the hope that from the same field of exploration there may come some day a major find.

Never previously was there the likelihood of this so natural a hope. Nations, wealthy individuals and amply endowed museums of Europe and America are now spading up the ruins of ancient civilizations as never before in history. A few days ago it was the new play of Sophocles that the cable reported as found. Today it is the success of the Yale expedition to the land of the Incas and further light on the collective and family life of the people whom Spain subdued and despoiled. Tomorrow it may be much desired light on the beginnings of a literary record of the Christian religion. The archeologist's exploration field is now so wide, he has so much ample pecuniary resources and such facilities of a mechanical and engineering sort in the way of apparatus and trained men, that there is no limit to the extent of his disclosures, or the amount of spoil that will find its way to the museums of Europe and America after due toll has been paid to the sovereigns who grant permission to explore. Consequently, even in the newer and smaller collections, the original work of artists and craftsmen of some of the most ancient of peoples now finds its place; and the great collections are becoming impressively rich in their new treasures.

To set up in London and New York masterpieces from Babylonia or Egypt is deemed educational, quite right and wholly commendable. Babylon is extinct, and modern Egyptians have no moral claim on their predecessors' triumphs in stone. But to take from Italy or Greece to New York or Ottawa or Melbourne a classic work of art, or to remove from western Europe the masterpieces of its men of genius and give them a setting in American or Australian galleries, public or private, is held to be sacrilegious. Thus goes the casuistry of the business.

It is said that the two thousand odd bankers at the recent convention at New Orleans were frequently as genial and talkative and generally friendly with outsiders as if they never had turned down and never would again turn down a friend in need of a temporary accommodation. To know men as they should be known it is necessary often to get them away from their business.

THE world used to have an idea, based on certain poems, that Persia was a land made up for the most part of flowery vales. Recent travelers show it to be quite mountainous in parts, a sort of a Persian rugged country, that is.

ONLY Japanese subjects can own land at home in fee simple, but in Japan, as in some other countries, it is not so much the owner of the land as the one that makes good use of it who finds that land-owning pays.

It is believed that the great things that women propose will go through in England next year. In this connection it might be mentioned that next year will be leap year.

ADMIRAL MAHAN is disturbed because tomorrow is to be observed by many churches and their pastors as a day when the principle of judicial settlement of international disputes is to be urged as binding on Christians, and when formal action is to be taken by congregations favorable to the arbitration treaties that the Senate opposes and that the President champions. Together with recent action by ecclesiastical conventions, the admiral considers the proposition as most dangerous to the republic, because it shows the church interfering in settlement of matters that are better left to the state. The "church is being led into political agitation," it is interfering with the things that are Caesar's, he says.

Admiral Mahan will find it difficult to induce an ever-increasing number of American religionists of many names to refrain from registering their approval of ideals of government which substitute the judicial for the military method of settlement of international disputes. These people may differ and do differ radically as to their theology, ritual and polity; but they are at one in their ethics, and they are weary of reliance on might rather than on right, on guns rather than on reason and good will. To prevent action by these protestants it will be necessary to do something more than to raise the old bogey of "union of church and state" and fire away at it. No one proposes to reestablish that ideal or practise; nor, on the other hand, is it effective in this day and generation to talk about letting Caesar have his way and doing homage to him as he does it. The people are the church and the people are the state. What the people want in either realm of activity and institutional action they are likely to make known. Sometimes they will say their say at the polls, and sometimes in the forum and in the church assembly. Each message is valid, and finds its way to the lawmakers, who after all are only the people's representatives. They are not a sacrosanct class forming a something called the "state," which can run alone and must not be touched by popular desires.

The Senate, in the last analysis, is not at Washington to serve Caesar, but to serve contemporary American democracy; and if the verdict of the latter is with Mr. Taft then the Senate would better give up a pretense of being more sensitive to national honor and welfare than the people are.

LATEST reports from Tokio indicate that the business interests of the nation have triumphed over the military, and that the budget of the next year will be shaped in accordance with the opinions of national leaders who are more concerned with adjustment of the grievous load of taxation and with buttressing up national credit than they are with further equipment of army and navy for possible contingencies at home and abroad. It is true that there are certain possibilities involved in the Chinese revolution that may force Japan to action that she would prefer to delay until a later day. If there is joint intervention in China for the protection of foreigners, much of the onus of this task will fall upon Japan. Should Russia, with a seemingly favorable turn of events, endeavor to take advantage of China, Japan might be forced to act rigorously and on a scale involving new taxation or debt. All this the Tokio officials realize. The more significant, then, is the decision to economize and to check further forward investment in military equipment, at least on the scale that the military authorities would like.

A foreign onlooker cannot but be supremely interested in the outcome of the Chinese revolt as it affects Japan. Such a ground swell of the Chinese masses and educated youth against a theory of dynastic authority and divinely-ordained right must have a profoundly disturbing effect upon the similar tradition in Japan, where it flourishes in a sacrosanct form, and may not even be discussed by historians with the motive of a scholar and searcher for institutional origins. Moreover, it is already settled, whatever the final form of the government that will satisfy the Chinese, whether republican or monarchical, that there shall be a vitality and scope to the parliamentary organ of government that Japan knows not, practically, and that none of her elder-statesmen have thought prudent to grant.

Here, again, the example of the Chinese will arouse popular expectations that cannot fail to find voice, and that may not always be suppressed. For it has to be admitted that free thought and free speech do not obtain in Japan now. The lid is on, but, perhaps, not for long.

MAYOR SHANK of Indianapolis is just as earnest and just as sincere about turkeys as he was about potatoes. He has pulled down the folding top of his desk, escaped from the crowd in the city hall, taken a train for southern Indiana, and at this very moment he may be engaged in buying Thanksgiving turkeys in carload lots to be sold at cut rates next week to the thousands in his city who do not feel that they should pay the prices demanded by the middleman. Before leaving he had arranged for the sale of 500 turkeys, 700 chickens and 500 pounds of country butter in the city market next Tuesday. On Wednesday, it is expected, the mayor's larger purchases of Thanksgiving turkeys will be on sale.

In Indianapolis, as elsewhere, there are those who feel indispensed to give all the credit to Mayor Shank in this matter that some others feel he is entitled to. They refer to the alleged fact that his action will have the effect of defeating its own purpose in a great many instances. For example, Indianapolis, like all other communities, is largely made up of middlemen. Every shopkeeper is more or less of a middleman, they say. Now, if you do anything that will have the effect of injuring one class of middlemen, you injure all. That is to say, if you cut off the trade of the butcher you hurt the baker and the candlestick maker.

But this experiment will have to be tried out whether or no, and perhaps the sooner it is tried out the better for all parties concerned. It will affect rents next year, of course, and wages, if the city persists in doing what the shopkeepers make a living by doing, but, nevertheless, no matter to what extremes the movement for the elimination of the middleman may go, a readjustment is bound to come sooner or later.

Warrior's Plaint as to Arbitration

Japan's Retrenchment

Mayor Shank's Turkey Sale